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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Something New.
Buy the Patent India Rubber Sponge; the toilet not complete without it. Sold at Jos. Flemings, 84 Market street.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead
Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLARAN & McKENNAN.
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

Furniture for Sale.
Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, for sale by Joseph Shaw & Son, 124 Penn street, and 138 Smithfield street. TuThS

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity, U. S. Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs. They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods can be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Sterling.	Trade Mark for Silver.	Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.	GORHAM MFG CO

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.
PHILADELPHIA.
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.
Gov. John W. Geary Renominated.
Unanimous Nomination of Hon. H. W. Williams for Supreme Judge.
THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.
Failure of the Convention to Take a Stand on Legislative Corruption, Retrenchment and Reform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1869.
The delegates to the Republican State Convention came together this morning with the nominations already foretold. All previous canvassing had served only to demonstrate that to Geary for Governor and Williams for Judge, no successful opposition could be made. As to Judge Williams none was seriously proposed. That to Geary was scattering and undisciplined. Senator Cameron was frequently quoted on both sides, but up to a late hour yesterday that gentleman had made no sign. During last night he made his appearance here, and this morning he repeated the current talk that he desired the postponement of the Convention for a few weeks, and along with this it was reported that Governor Buckalew, of Columbia county's honored household, took the same view. But though General Babcock was in town, it could not be ascertained that the report was true. Its improbability was quite the case. As to Cameron, the report had better foundation, but the opponents of Geary were farther than ever from a plan or concentration, and so the Convention met, with Geary's nomination coming by acclamation possibly; by a decided majority certainly.
It fell to Hon. *G. A. Grow*, as Chairman of the State Committee, to call the delegates to order, conduct the roll call and other first steps of the convention.
Mr. Hall, of Washington, being absent, Mr. Quay, of Beaver, became his substitute.
There was a slight hitch in the running of the machinery as set for procuring the permanent organization. After quite a spicy debate, delegates concluded to take matters into their own hands, whereas the understanding was as the Chairman should appoint a committee of one from each senatorial district. In the temporary stage, Allegheny was honored with the selection of Messrs. Benjamin W. Morgan, as Secretary; J. E. McKelvey on Contested Seats; Major Brown and W. S. Purviance on Resolutions, and H. W. Oliver and C. W. Batcher on permanent organization. To give the several committees time to complete their labors, the Convention adjourned for two hours.
Coming together then, the delegates consumed a few spare moments in adopting a resolution thanking the State Committee for its manner in which he discharged his duties as Chairman of the State Committee during the Presidential canvass. Of course it went through with a whirl. Mr. Grow returned his thanks in a neat little speech, in which he affirmed that not unto him, but to his associates of the committee and the Republican masses, was credit due.
In selecting the Hon. J. L. Graham for President of the Convention, the Committee but ratified the general idea. That gentleman's speech was brief and appropriate.
The contested seats having been settled, the Convention was ready to proceed to business.
Gen. Geary was proposed as a candidate for nomination with considerable applause.
Mr. Lauman, of Berks, proposed General Horace M. Porter, who had announced one out of Grant's favorite Generals, when Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny, asked if he was a resident of Pennsylvania. Whereupon Mr. Lauman gave notice that he lived with Gen. Grant.
Gen. Harry White's name being proposed, a delegate read a letter from Gen. White, declining to be a candidate.
General Lilly, of Carbon, General Meade and Hon. Thomas M. Marshall were proposed. The latter gentleman declining, substituted the name of General Charles Frederick Beatchelor withdrew General Negley's name, as he was not a candidate.
Mr. Quay proposed Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, but subsequently withdrew him, and moved that General Geary be nominated by acclamation.
Mr. Lauman objected, with some remarks about applying the gag, whereupon Mr. Quay withdrew his motion, and the Convention proceeded to vote, with the following result: Geary, 12; Meade, 4; Lilly, 6; Porter, 1—which was unanimously declared. The nomination was made unanimous, excepting Mr. Lauman, who voted alone in the negative.
A committee to acquaint Gen. Geary, who has been staying at the Continental some days, was appointed.
Mr. Marshall moved that the Hon. Henry W. Williams be nominated for Judge by acclamation, which was done, and unanimously, and a committee appointed to acquaint him of the fact.
A. M. Brown, Esq., reported the following resolutions:
Resolved, That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which is bringing peace, happiness and prosperity to us as a nation.
Resolved, That we wholly approve of the principles and policy of the administration of Gen. Grant, and we heartily indorse every sentiment combined in his inaugural address, and the fifteenth article of amendment proposed by Congress and known as the fifteenth amendment.
Resolved, That we have confidence that the general administration will wisely and firmly protect the interest and dignity of the nation in respect to our just claims against Great Britain, and that we indorse the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon treaty relative to the Alabama claims.
Resolved, That we sympathize with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to obtain universal freedom and the individual rights of man.
Resolved, That we cordially indorse the administration of General John W. Geary, as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the approval of the people of Pennsylvania, and we especially commend his uniform efforts to restrain the evils of special legislation.
Resolved, That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Court, we present a learned, pure and patriotic jurist, who will adorn the high position to which we propose to elect him.
Resolved, That we reiterate and affirm our adherence to the doctrine of protection, as proclaimed in the ninth resolution of the platform, adopted at the State Convention of March 7th, 1868.
Resolved, That we indorse the ticket this day nominated, and pledge to it our hearty and cordial support.
Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention is hereby authorized to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee on the joint recommendation of the candidates this day nominated, and the State Central Committee shall constitute, during the coming campaign, of the same number of delegates from each county as the Convention, and they shall be apportioned by Senatorial and Representative districts, except Allegheny, which shall have eight members.
To the second resolution Gen. Kountz, of Somerset proposed to add these words, "and especially do hereby ratify and approve the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress, known as the Fifteenth Amendment." This he advocated in a brief and forcible speech, and was supported by Mr. Grow.
While this gentlemen was in the midst of an eloquent speech, Gov. Geary, accompanied by the Committee, entered the hall. The delegates rose in a body and cheered him for several minutes. When the cheering had subsided the Governor proceeded to speak at some length, thanking the Convention for the nomination, and pledging himself to discharge every duty to the best of his ability.
When he concluded, the amendment of General Kountz was adopted unanimously.
The resolution relative to foreign affairs did not satisfy the Convention, as amendments were offered from different parts of the house. On motion of Mr. Morgan, so much as approves of the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was incorporated.
An amendment to the resolution approving of General Geary's administration, offered by Mr. Quay, pledging the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the retrenchment of public expenses and the reformation of abuses in the management of public affairs, was rejected, it being objected that it was not relevant to the subject. In failing to respond to the public sentiment in this respect, the Convention fell short of its duty, placed the party in a false position before the State, and created an embarrassment which will be felt in proportion as the action of the Convention is understood. It is but fair to say that it is not probable that the Convention fully comprehended the scope of its action in rejecting the amendment of Mr. Quay. B.

NEWS SUMMARY
BY TELEGRAPH.

At Franklin, Virginia, an affray occurred Wednesday evening, in which a negro was mortally shot by a white man named Holland. Some negroes collected and attempted to force an entrance into Holland's house, but were driven off. A few hours later they fired and totally destroyed the lumber yard of Neally Bros., whose loss is estimated at $20,000.
The Connecticut Senate yesterday defeated the parallel railroad project, which was to make a railroad line from New Haven to New York, competing with the New York and New Haven road, by a vote of 11 to 8. In the House the bill repealing the present usury law was defeated by 76 to 126. Vice President Colfax will visit the Legislature to-morrow.
A convention of delegates from the National Banks of the country assembled yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, was temporary Chairman, and Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, permanent President. A committee of seventy-five was appointed to take such action as they may deem necessary for perfecting banking laws for securing a sound and permanent banking, and to attend to all matters of material interest to the public, the national banks, etc. The convention then adjourned. Fifteen States were represented.
The Cubans who have been arrested in New York, were before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, and he having received information that they had been indicted by the Grand Jury for violations of the neutrality laws, declared the cases at an end before him. Defendants were again arrested under the said indictment by Marshal Barlow, and bailed to appear for trial.
A convention of the citizens of West Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas has been called to meet in Memphis on the 13th of July, to take measures to secure the introduction of Chinese emigrants.
A. Smithell, President of the Mississippi River Road, advertises for the grading of the same from Memphis to Covington. The indications are that the work will be pushed forward at an early day.
August Belmont sailed for Europe yesterday.
A meeting of commercial travelers was held in New York yesterday, to take measures to have the license laws repealed.
Twelve thousand dollars have been raised in Chicago for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home.
The jewelry house of W. M. & J. D. Mayo, on the corner of Madison and State streets, Chicago, was robbed during the day, Tuesday of a case of diamond rings, fifty-six in number. The rings were in the show case and were not missed until the hour of closing. One thousand dollars reward is offered for their recovery.
The City Council of Quincy, Illinois, have voted two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Quincy and Toledo Railroad, and private parties have subscribed one hundred thousand.
The grand trial of mowers, reapers and hay machines, under the auspices of the New England Agricultural Society, commenced on Tuesday on the grounds of the State College, at Amherst, Mass., in the presence of a large concourse entered. The exhibition continues four days.
General Meade accepts the invitation to perform the ceremony of unveiling the monument at Gettysburg on the 1st of July and will make appropriate remarks. The Baltimore National Union Singing association will be in attendance.
The vote on the annexation of Dorchester to Boston is as follows: Boston 3,420 to 565; Dorchester 926 to 736. The act takes effect on the first day of next year.
A prize fight Tuesday on the outskirts of Springfield, Mass., between King and St. Lawrence, was broken up by officers. There were hundred spectators, one-third women, witnessed the affair.
Seth E. Sprague, for twenty-five years clerk of the United States District Court, Boston, died on Tuesday of consumption.
The Fredericktown (N. B.) *Farmer*, relates that twelve men engaged in lumbering on Fish river, in the northern part of Maine, were recently poisoned to death by drinking tea, in which a lizard had been boiled.
Memphis has watermelons and peaches.
Crop reports from Arkansas are very encouraging. The amount of wheat harvested largely exceeds that of any previous season.
The Executive Committee of the Peace Jubilee Association have decided to repeat the grand popular programme of the 17th of June, for the benefit of the projector, Mr. P. S. Gilmore, at the Coliseum on Tuesday next. The full orchestra and chorus, Adelaide Phillips, Parepa Rosa, Ole Bull and others will be present. This is done at the solicitation of general demand, and in appreciation of Mr. Gilmore's great services in getting up Jubilee.
The Kansas Pacific Railway Company have invited the Railroad Committees of the Senate and House of Congress to make an excursion over their road. Several of the Committee have accepted the invitation and others will probably do so. The excursionists are expected to arrive in St. Louis on Monday next. The programme will include a visit to Pike's Mountain, Pilot Knob and the Granite region of southeast Missouri and a trip to Sheridan, the present terminus, and to Kansas City, for witness the stage celebration at that point on the 3d of July. From Sheridan, the party will go to Denver and thence to Cheyenne and return via Omaha.
The third annual meeting of the National Curling Convention was held in Buffalo, on Tuesday. After the usual preliminary business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, David Bell, of Buffalo; Vice Presidents, Alex. Dalrymple, of New York, and John Stephens, of Jersey City; Secretary and Treasurer, George Malone, of Buffalo. Toronto, New Jersey, was selected as the next place of holding the annual meeting. George Malone was presented with a valuable gold watch and the surplus funds of the Convention.
The strike of the brakemen on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has ended, the strikers resuming work at the old rates.
Brantford, Canada, had a $100,000 fire Tuesday night.
The Democratic convention in the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama, yesterday adopted a resolution that it was inexpedient to nominate a candidate for Congress.
The Memphis police arrested the proprietors of all the gambling hells there last night.
The following gentlemen have been elected directors of the Memphis and St. Louis Barge Company: James C. McManus, C. W. Boyer, J. C. Neely, M. L. Treadwell, and M. J. Wyckes.
The Yerger trial is progressing slowly. Witnesses have been summoned by the defense to prove that Yerger has given at times evidences of insanity.
It is stated that Ex-Minister Webb had an interview Tuesday with Secretary Fish, on the Brazilian Government. He denounces the authorities there, and says they have no more respect for the United States than for Hayti. He thinks we ought to give them a good thrashing in consequence. It is understood the President fully indorses the course pursued by Mr. Webb. It appears that he was simply carrying out the instructions given him by Mr. Seward. It is presumed that the Brazilian Government will make ample apology to our Government on the arrival of Mr. Blow, Mr. Webb's successor.
The Conservative Republican Convention met at Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday. The attendance was large. An organization was effected by the election of Mayor Watford, President, and Colonel Jenks, of Vicksburg, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted favoring reconstruction strictly on the congressional plan, favoring universal suffrage, and universal amnesty, and indorsing the administration of Grant. The convention was harmonious and successful.
The agent at St. Louis of the St. Louis and Chicago railroad, received a dispatch yesterday, directing him to procure three locomotives at New Orleans for 5,000 Chinamen, who are going on Southern plantations as laborers.
Advices from Neutral Lands, Kansas, state that on the 3d a force of 2,500 Indians made their appearance at a point ten miles south of Fort Scott, on the line of the railroad, drove all the laborers away, and burned all the stakes. A detachment of troops is expected to arrive to-day.
It was rumored in New York last night that Col. Ryan had effected his escape from Ludlow street jail, and with 500 men got on board a vessel which immediately sailed, it is said, for Cuba.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, June 23—10 P. M.
At the open board in the afternoon the market for grain was quiet and steady and the prices a shade firmer. No. 2 spring wheat selling at a range of $1 26¾@1 27. Seller the month and cash, closing at $1 26¾@1 27. Corn sold at 67½@67¾c for No 2, seller the month, and No. 1 spring, to arrive private. In the evening there was nothing done in wheat, and prices were nominal at $1 27. No 2 corn sold at 68c, seller July. Provisions inactive.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, June 23.—Flour 25c better; Western Extra $7 10@7 75. Wheat active and 1c higher; large transactions; the market closed quiet and weak; sales this morning of 9,000 bush Port Washington club at $1 29; Green Bay club at $1 26@1 27; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 22@1 23; No. 1 spring, 50,000 bush, to arrive private; 30,000 No. 2 Chicago spring and Milwaukee at $1 18 on 30,000 No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive at $1 20; No. 1 Milwaukee, afternoon 37,500 bush No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee at $1 27@1 28; 7,500 No. 2 Chicago at $1 25½; Milwaukee at $1 27@1 28½; 7,500 No. 1 Chicago at $1 35½ to arrive. Corn higher; sales 136,000 bush sound, mostly No. 2, at 75c; 8,000 do by sample at 74c; $ 000 do by sample at 76c; the close 76c asked for No. 2 western. Oats quiet; sales 11,000 bush western at 67½c. Other articles unchanged.

Nashville Cotton Market.
NASHVILLE, June 23.—Cotton dull; low middlings 28c; good ordinary 25c.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton easier; middlings 29c; sales 170 bales; receipts 47 bales; exports 4,156 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal.

WASHINGTON, June 23.
FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.
The following was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:
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day.—To Hon. E. S. Parker: A party from Gen. Hazen arrived at Ellsworth on the 12th inst., and Wild Horse Station, taking the route to Agent Darlington to Cheyenne Reserve. They report ten miles south of Ellsworth that 200 Indians were seen coming up. Two men were killed seventy miles south of the place. Also, that near the Solomon, on the 13th, and several Indians were seen south of the railroad on the 14th. Signed, [illegible] Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL DEAF MUTE COLLEGE.
The first commencement of the National Deaf Mute College took place this morning in the Congregational Church in this city. The performances of the pupils were received with great interest and favor by a very large audience. In addition to conferring the degree of A. B. upon graduates, the College conferred the degree of A.M. on two distinguished deafmutes.

ITEMS FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
General Butterfield has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York.
The Treasury receipts to-day have been $44,000.
A number of female clerks were removed from the office of the Register of the Treasury to-day.
It is not yet certain the new fractional currency notes will be ready by the first prox.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.
The headquarters of the Fifth United States cavalry, now here, will be removed to the Department of the Platte immediately.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Gen. Walker Seputz, Commissioner of Revenue, reports for nine months ending the 31st of March, 1869, at $393,598,993; exports $295,571,456, and re-exports $15,919,463, against imports for 1868 of $320,956,153, and re-exports $15,539,114 for a similar period ending March 31, 1868. The estimated twelve months of the imports and exports were in foreign vessels. The value of foreign commodities in warehouse March 31, 1869, was $49,340,077.

APPOINTMENTS.
The President has appointed Jno. F. Harper, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eighth District of Illinois; George D. Montague, Collector of Internal Revenue in Pennsylvania; Thomas Miller, of Ohio, has been appointed Agent of the Sacs and Foxes, and Middle Bands of Kansas, Agent of the Kaw Indians. Joseph F. York, colored, is brought before the senate elected Register of Washington city, was to-day appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Internal Revenue office.

WEST POINT CADETSHIPS.
The President has determined upon the appointment of an additional large class to West Point Academy, which, with two heretofore named, completes the list of ten constituting his quota. The Secretary of War is now preparing commissions for the new appointees. The other appointments, one from each Congressional district, will also be announced in a few days. The cadets will not enter the Academy until next summer.

Cuban affairs have not yet been the subject of consultation, although occasionally a theme of conversation merely in the Cabinet, nor, according to the information here, is it probable any official action will soon be taken with regard to affairs in that island. The Government has no information to show that the forces in Cuba have ever met in open battle, but that what little fighting has been done amounts to *nothing more than skirmishing*. The operations have been confined to the field, and the Cubans have not yet succeeded in establishing what have not yet succeeded in establishing what may be termed political results, and the Cubans are still powerless, therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no such action has been taken or expressed a desire for or hinted action in that direction. It is no secret, also, that the Spanish Minister has been informed that although the Government and people of the United States sympathize with the Cubans, the neutrality laws will be enforced, and as a proof of honesty of the Government in executing them, the Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with United States attorneys and marshals, so that he can furnish them with information accompanied by proof relative to secret military expeditions in order that they may be promptly carried out. The instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New York were made on information furnished to federal officers there through the Spanish Minister. The cause of action now is to allow the open boasting by the Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government is not selling surplus arms to all parties without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use.

NO DISAGREEMENT.
It has been ascertained from an official source that there is no disagreement as reported between Senator Sumner and Secretary Fish relative to instructions to Minister Motley, which the former has sent. Inside the social relations of these gentlemen continue friendly.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.
The Agricultural Department report for May and June shows a high average conditions of wheat, and good prospects of an abundant crop if no casualties occur before or after harvest. Rye, barley and other grains are generally in fine condition. The largest breadth of rye, barley, and in the States west of the Mississippi.

The Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, who has recently been called to account by Bishop Whitehouse for his Low Church proclivities, said in his sermon on Sunday last: "I could tell you of a clergyman who is going to die a very very city, preaching to his people on the eve of communion—what? Not the great truth which that sacrament commemorates, but the duty of receiving the bread with hands crossed, and of carrying it to the lips without touching it with the fingers. With a congregation gathered there, to whom he could speak the word of eternal life for only thirty minutes out of the seven days of temptation, and toil, and care, that was the message he had to give."

THE SHUGART MURDER.

First Day of the Trial—Mrs. Shugart and Martin to be Tried Separately—The Defense Claims that the Jurors were not Properly Selected—Testimony of Jury Commissioners.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BUTLER, June 23d, 1869.
The case of the Commonwealth vs. Philopena Shugart, indicted for murdering her husband, Jacob Shugart, by poison, was taken up on the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges McGuffin, Garvey and Cummings, at half-past eight o'clock this morning.
The prisoner was brought into Court, and occupied a seat near the counsel table, during the day. She appears very much depressed in spirits, and it is stated her health is very poor. Mrs. Shugart is said to have been at one time a very fine looking woman, but trouble and years have nearly destroyed whatever pretensions she may have formerly had to beauty. She is of medium height, rather slender, has dark hair and black eyes, and a continual expression of terror in her countenance. She is attired in a plain black dress, and wears a shaker bonnet, which hides her face from most of the spectators in the Court room. Jacob Martin, who is indicted for being an accessory before the fact, will probably not be tried until her case is disposed of.
On last evening, just before the adjournment of Court, the counsel for the defense gave notice that they would make a motion to quash the array of jurors in consequence of an alleged informality in the way of selecting.
On the opening of Court this morning, Judge McGuffin inquired whether the counsel for the defense wished to try the cases separately or together, as in case they were to be tried separately it would not be necessary to have both defendants brought into court. The counsel for the defense gave notice that when the proper time came, he would make a motion to have each case tried separately.
Mr. Thompson stated that since the motion of the counsel last evening, an attempt had been made to cure an alleged defect in the selection of jurors, and it would be put on the record, Mr. McCandless then made motion to quash the array of jurors for the following reasons:
1. That no order, or authority was directed to the Commissioners as required by law, for the issue of a *venire*.
2. That there was no *venire* issued for that purpose.
3. That the list of jurors alleged to be drawn is not a true, full and correct list of such jurors or if not a copy was at least not the original paper.
4. That the list of jurors was not signed as required by law.
5. That the jurors were less than forty-eight jurors drawn and notified. (Mr. Mc. here read the list of names drawn by the Jury Box.)
6. That it appeared that many were notified to appear and did not, so the list was also diminished below forty-eight.
7. That the list of jurors drawn was taken to Sunbury by Commissioner Mr. Mellon, and never since remained.
8. That the jury was not and is not in the custody of the Jury Commissioners, but was and is in the custody of the County Commissioners of Butler county.
9. That the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Mellon with the jury box, was not filled and had not been filled previous to the execution of their duty as required by law.
10. That the jurors drawn by Mr. Mellon not sworn previous to the filling of the wheel as required by law thirty days before the first term of the year.
11. That the Commissioners did not take and subscribe to the oath required by law previous to execution of their duty.
12. That there were not sworn previous to the execution of the present *venire*.
Mr. Thompson also proposed to offer a list of jurors, and the Sheriff also, from which the first five jurors were not to be found.
J. W. Christy, Clerk of the Jury Commissioners of Butler county, was sworn and testified that he had been employed by the Sheriff to draw jurors for the June term, 1869. He had no knowledge or information other than hearsay that a jury had been drawn for the June term. He could not say whether the box was drawn at the time of the drawing, the list was made out by the Sheriff in his hand writing; it was made out at the house of Mr. Mellon, Jr., Commissioner, and was delivered by Hon. Amos Kendall, General Howard, Rev. Dr. Sunderland and Rev. Dr. Sampson, President of Columbia College, as well as by President Grant, to the Governor of Georgia. The Alumni dinner was eaten this evening. Mr. Gallaudet and two of his professors are going to Europe for four months.

Sudden Death at the White House.
Was well crowded again to-day, the only delegation present being one from Texas in the interest of the Republican party, and for Governor of that State. They did not see Grant. Minister Webb was there, as was also General Sickles and General Hurlbut. The former saw Grant on the 21st ult. on matters of Spain, and the latter for Bogota, in about a fortnight. It is not yet determined whether Sickles must resign his army commission, but the probability is that he will resign. He will not be left open for settlement by Congress next winter.

Sub-Treasurer at New York.
The President early in the day signed the commission of Gen. Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer at New York.

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WEST POINT CADETSHIPS.
The President has determined upon the appointment of an additional large class to West Point Academy, which, with two heretofore named, completes the list of ten constituting his quota. The Secretary of War is now preparing commissions for the new appointees. The other appointments, one from each Congressional district, will also be announced in a few days. The cadets will not enter the Academy until next summer.

Cuban affairs have not yet been the subject of consultation, although occasionally a theme of conversation merely in the Cabinet, nor, according to the information here, is it probable any official action will soon be taken with regard to affairs in that island. The Government has no information to show that the forces in Cuba have ever met in open battle, but that what little fighting has been done amounts to *nothing more than skirmishing*. The operations have been confined to the field, and the Cubans have not yet succeeded in establishing what may be termed political results, and the Cubans are still powerless, therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no such action has been taken or expressed a desire for or hinted action in that direction. It is no secret, also, that the Spanish Minister has been informed that although the Government and people of the United States sympathize with the Cubans, the neutrality laws will be enforced, and as a proof of honesty of the Government in executing them, the Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with United States attorneys and marshals, so that he can furnish them with information accompanied by proof relative to secret military expeditions in order that they may be promptly carried out. The instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New York were made on information furnished to federal officers there through the Spanish Minister. The cause of action now is to allow the open boasting by the Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government is not selling surplus arms to all parties without distinction, asking no questions as to their future use.

NO DISAGREEMENT.
It has been ascertained from an official source that there is no disagreement as reported between Senator Sumner and Secretary Fish relative to instructions to Minister Motley, which the former has sent. Inside the social relations of these gentlemen continue friendly.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.
The Agricultural Department report for May and June shows a high average conditions of wheat, and good prospects of an abundant crop if no casualties occur before or after harvest. Rye, barley and other grains are generally in fine condition. The largest breadth of rye, barley, and in the States west of the Mississippi.

The Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, who has recently been called to account by Bishop Whitehouse for his Low Church proclivities, said in his sermon on Sunday last: "I could tell you of a clergyman who is going to die a very very city, preaching to his people on the eve of communion—what? Not the great truth which that sacrament commemorates, but the duty of receiving the bread with hands crossed, and of carrying it to the lips without touching it with the fingers. With a congregation gathered there, to whom he could speak the word of eternal life for only thirty minutes out of the seven days of temptation, and toil, and care, that was the message he had to give."

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.
EUROPE.
BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Operations of the Revolutionists in Italy—An Outbreak Feared—Cotton Culture in India—Government Assistance Asked—Policy of Austria in Regard to the Ecumenical Council—Progress of the French Cable—Prince Henri of Bourbon Marries an American Heiress—The Programme on the Irish Church Bill, &c. &c.

The Italian Revolutionists.
FLORENCE, June 23.—Great precautions are being taken by the authorities at Naples, Turin and Milan to guard against outbreaks. It is feared the revolutionists are inciting disturbances. Several arrests have been made at Genoa.

Cotton Culture in India.
LONDON, June 23.—A deputation of gentlemen, representing the Lancashire Board of Trade, have united in a request to the Duke of Argyle to obtain Government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth great depression in trade at present, and show that relief can only be had by the Government lending aid to enable India to develop the growing of cotton, so as to compete with the United States.

The French Cable.
PARIS, June 23.—Advices from the Great Eastern to Tuesday noon, say she was one hundred and seventy-four miles from Brest, and paying out the cable nicely. Weather pleasant.

Bondholders' Claims.
LONDON, June 23.—The bondholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company have appointed a committee to procure a settlement of their claims.

The Bermuda Dock.
The expedition with the great floating dock for Bermuda sailed to-day.

Duties in Spain.
MADRID, June 23.—General Dulce has arrived from Havana. The steamer was detained three days in quarantine at Santander.

Political Excitement in Vienna.
VIENNA, June 23.—The government has announced a policy of reserve in respect to the Ecumenical Council, as the course to be adopted by the Government. Not yet seen.

The Irish Church Bill.
LONDON, June 23.—The Irish Church bill will soon come before the House of Lords again on a motion to go into committee. The bill has yet been marked out, but the general feeling of the Peers is in favor of making amendments based on the principle of concurrent endowment.

New Castle Races.
At the New Castle races to-day, the Northumberland plate was won by Mr. Robinson.

Marriage of an American Heiress.
PARIS, June 23.—Prince Henri, of Bourbon, has married Miss Payne, an American heiress. He is now a candidate for the Spanish throne.

Liverpool Markets.
LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Cotton a shade easier; uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 3d; red western, 9s 5d; red winter, 9s 10d; California club, 10s 2d; No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 1 spring, 9s 8d; Oats, 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 40s.
Pork, 99s. Beef, 90s. Lard, 72s Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 62s 6d.
Common rosin is 5l. Tallow, 44s 6d. Sperm oil 93s. Sugar 39s 9d and quiet. Whale oil 43s. Linseed oil buoyant.
Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 49 francs.
Cotton at Havre 146 francs.

London Money Market.
LONDON, Evening, June 23.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅝. Five-twenties 86; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94⅝; stocks firmer.

OHIO.
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Gov. Hayes Renominated—The Resolutions—The Legislature Denounced.

COLUMBUS, June 23.—The Republican State Convention organized permanently at 2 P. M., John Sherman President, E. A. Parrott Secretary, and one Vice President and Secretary from each district. The platform declares Governor, R. B. Hayes; Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Lee; Treasurer, S. S. Warner; Supreme Judge, Luther Day; Attorney General, Colonel F. B. Pond; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Richard R. Porter, of Stark. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
That in the recent election the people representing the Republican sentiment of an honored Commonwealth have given a verdict of confidence, fully evinced by General Grant to the Republican party, and to the principles which underlie the National administration, and pledge our cordial support to the measures of the present to consolidate, maintain and justify a honest and economical consideration and respect at home and abroad.
Resolved, That we approve with pride the patriotic and constitutional declaration of President Grant in his inaugural address, that while he will on all subjects have a policy to recommend, he will not seek to control legislation, or enforce against the will of the people a sentiment or a measure, and we recognize in this announcement a declaration founded on the administration of Washington and Lincoln, and which will secure to the people a wise exercise of its constitutional functions, and to the people their rightful control of the Government.
Resolved, That the abolition of slavery was a natural and necessary consequence of the war for the Union, and that the reconstruction measures of Congress and the legislation necessary for the practical execution of the Southern States, and secure the blessings of liberty and a free Government to all the people, by the enfranchisement of those measures, and finally, believing in its essential justice, we demand the ratification of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Resolved, That the late Democratic General Assembly of Ohio, by its neglect of the business interests of the State, by its failure to make the usual and necessary appropriations, providing for the assessment and equalization of taxation, by its unconstitutional provision appointed by the preceding General Assembly, its hostility to the common school system, and its failure to carry out its repeated pledges of the Democratic party, has proved itself unworthy of the confidence of the people, and its extraordinary length of session in time of peace, resulting in the enormous cost to the State amounting for the pay of its members alone to more than one million of dollars, is a public scandal, and its malignant attempt to disfranchise disabled soldiers and sailors, and to deprive the people of the right of General Government the right to pursue, arrest and punish traitors, and to deprive the United States of the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutional Amendments, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is unparalleled in the history of legislation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Court re-assembled at two o'clock and Mr. Mitchell argued at considerable length in favor of quashing the array of jurors. He claimed that the manner in which the jurors had been procured was illegal, and that none of them could try this case.
At the Judge McGuffin asked for some additional testimony concerning the amending of the record.
Mr. Black was sworn and testified that at the time the jurors were drawn he was the clerk of the Clerk of Courts, and filled out the *venire* for the second Monday in June under his direction. The box was a blank box, and was intended to make it the third Monday of June. Mr. Faulkner, clerk of the Jury, notified that the *venire* was issued under his instructions, which was for the Traverse Jury for the second week and the Grand Jury for the third week in June.
Commissioner Sheriff Story was recalled and testified that they were sworn previous to the drawing of the jury, the jurors were expected to attend the Friday after the fourth Monday. He knew the date the *venire* was

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.

THE Republican State Convention of Ohio, met at Columbus, yesterday, with Hon. JOHN SHERMAN as permanent President. Governor HAYES, Lieutenant Governor LEE and the other State officers were re-nominated. The resolutions indorse the national administration, and particularly the sentiments of President GRANT'S inaugural. They also favor the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and severely criticise the acts of the late Democratic General Assembly. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

THE importance and efficiency at which Trades Unions have arrived in this country is illustrated by their progress and present condition in the city of New York. The number of men now organized in unions in that city amounts to 66,000, and they have a bank account of $58,126 60! The average increase of wages since 1860, for all trades represented in the unions, is 70 per cent., the least increase being 62 per cent., the greatest 83. Another suggestive fact established by the returns of these associations is that the more complete the organization and the greater the strength of the unions, the larger the bank account and the proportionate increase of wages of 1869 over those of 1860.

ONE of the charges most frequently made against HENRY J. RAYMOND, by political opponents, and often urged to his detriments by those with whose political sentiment MR. RAYMOND sympathized, was that he was unreliable in his political course, and lacked steadfastness in the pursuit of recognized objects; in short, that he was a "trimmer." Possibly to some extent this was warranted, for MR. RAYMOND always seemed to act on the basis of existing facts, rather than on what should have been or might have been. But to noble and grand ideas and principles, such as national life and the integrity of the Union, he was steadfast as the needle to the pole. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his address at the funeral solemnities of MR. RAYMOND, in New York, on Monday last, brought this view of the character of the deceased prominently to the notice of his hearers. He said:

"I have it in my heart also to say, in common with all of you, I have heard his instability cited—I have heard it said that he was weak and trimming; but I never believed it. I recollect one time when the nation shivered like an aspen-tree—when one man was worth an army. Those qualities which he possessed above all others were hope and unfaltering courage. I remember, and ever shall feel grateful to this man who proved to the front oftsk and often let his voice ring out clearly without a moment's hesitation, with the most unconscious ring, in the midst of the contest, that gave courage, and hope, and life to the great people, if this was trimming, oh, that there had been more such trimmers! That was a service which should embalm his name in memory in a country's history, and make his name dear to the people. I thanked him for it. I still thank him—and I am glad to make mention of, and bear this testimony to, his fidelity in those days, when to be faithful required greatness of soul."

A CANDID retrospect of the Boston Peace Jubilee is impossible to either the New York or Boston press. The former ignore the vote of five States is all that is now necessary to ratify the amendment. Two votes are assured by the affirmative action of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, looked for at an early day. Then we have three votes from the unreconstructed States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, as conditions precedent to their restoration to representation in Congress. This will give the requisite number of States, but the informality in Missouri and Kansas is not, taken into account in this estimate. There will have to be further action by these States, and this may throw the question over until after the apportionment shall have been determined under the fourteenth amendment. The basis of representation as fixed under the new census remains undisturbed, for ten years, so that the fifteenth amendment must be ratified before the basis is determined, or the representation of a number of States will be reduced, even if the subsequent ratification of the amendment makes universal suffrage the rule in all the States.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—THE NOMINATIONS AND THE PLATFORM.

The Republican State Convention assembled yesterday morning, in Concert Hall, Philadelphia. The representation of every Assembly and Senatorial district was complete, and in addition the attendance of outside politicians, from all parts of the State, was large and influential. Allegheny county was honored by the selection of Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM, State Senator, as permanent President of the Convention, and Major A. M. BROWN as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The proceedings of the Convention appear to have been remarkably harmonious. There was the least possible difference of opinion as to candidates or platform, and the business that called the delegates together was dispatched with unusual promptness.

Governor GEARY was renominated by the votes of nine-tenths of the delegates. Out of 133 members of the Convention, he received the votes of 122, the remaining 11 being given to General MEADE, General LILLY, of Carbon, and General HORACE PORTER. Of course these gentlemen were not candidates, and the meager vote they received merely represents the irreconcilable opposition to Governor GEARY in the Convention. Doubtless, could the opponents of the Governor have united on a candidate with some prospect of success, the vote on the nomination would have been materially changed, but not sufficiently so to have defeated Gov. GEARY. He is clearly the first choice of the Republican party of the State, and the vote in Convention is an honest and fair index of his standing with the masses of the party. It is true the Governor has had to conduct his canvass for a renomination with the opposition of many influential Republican politicians, but their distrust of the Executive seems never to have entered the minds of the rank and file. We accept the nomination, therefore, as the deliberate judgment of an overwhelming majority of the Republican party of the State.

The unanimous nomination of Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny county, for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench which he now fills by executive appointment, will be gratifying to the admirers of that gentleman throughout the State, and especially to his more intimate friends in this county. We were led to anticipate this result from the sentiments expressed by political conventions, by members of the legal profession, and by the Republican press. Judge WILLIAMS achieved high reputation as a wise and discreet judge while on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. In that sphere even his political opponents, in the midst of the earnest contest of 1858, bore the most ample evidence as to his integrity and ability. His elevation to the Supreme bench, on the resignation of Justice STRONG, enlarged his sphere of action, called forth the exercise of higher professional qualities, and brought him in intimate contact with the bar of the whole State. The new responsibilities have been met with the same quiet industry, patience, and purity that characterized him in our local court. In the Supreme Court, during its sessions in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and in Pittsburgh, Judge WILLIAMS has won the admiration and respect of the profession, not alone by his uprightness as a judge, but by the stores of learning, the legal acumen, and the earnest industry and imperturbable patience, he brought to the discharge of his judicial duties. His career as District Judge led to high anticipations on the part of those who knew him best, when he should take his place in our court of last resort. Those anticipations have been more than fulfilled. His unanimous nomination, while it is a graceful tribute from the party and the people, will add strength to the ticket. It is in this way that the nomination of honest and true men becomes the highest expediency.

The platform adopted by the Convention is sound and unobjectionable so far as it goes. It indorses the national and State administrations; approves of the Fifteenth Amendment; insists on the enforcement of our just claims against Great Britain; sympathizes in general terms with all people in their efforts to obtain universal freedom and the rights of man, and indorses the protective tariff resolutions of former conventions. This is all very well, but we come now to deal with the blunder of the Convention—to call it by a very mild name—no matter whether it is considered in the light of expediency or right. To the resolution indorsing the administration of Governor GEARY as wise, economical and honest, and particularly commending his efforts to restrain the evils of special legislation, an amendment was submitted, "pledging the Republican party of Pennsylvania to retrenchment of public expenses, and a reformation of abuses in the "management of public affairs." This amendment was rejected as irrelevant to the body of the resolution, and by this action the Convention placed the Republican party of the State in a false position, and burdened our candidates with a load in the coming canvass that the least exercise of political discretion could have avoided. If there is one sentiment dominant at this time, in the Republican party of Pennsylvania, it is the demand for "reformation of abuses" and "retrenchment in public expenses." And in so far as the Convention failed to give vitality to these principles, by pledging the party to their support, just so much it fell short of its duty, and just to this extent will its action be reprobated by that overwhelming majority of the party who deem that its mission is to correct and not continue abuses in the State Government. It is some consolation to know that most of the delegates did not appreciate the character and importance of the amendment, but for all that the blunder is a grievous one.

Western Division Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have been not a little astonished at either the ignorance of the editor of the *Gazette*, or his wilful attempt to ignore the present excellent five officers of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The editor's suggestion that a Vice President or a General Superintendent should be stationed here to decide all questions arising between the Company and citizens, is not a bad one, provided there was any necessity for it. We have at this end of the road a Superintendent, Mr. Robert Pitcairn, and an Assistant Superintendent and General Agent, Mr. J. McC. Creighton, both of whom are experienced railway officers, and against whose administration of affairs we have never heard a word. So far as the business relations of our citizens with the Central Company is concerned, there can no question arise that cannot be as readily determined by either of these gentlemen as by an officer with a more exalted rank. As to legal questions between the city and the company, they have their attorney here, fully capable to deal with all that may arise, except such matters as can only be determined by the Directors. Then why put the company to additional and useless expense by creating an office for which there is no necessity?

LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1869.

THE oath of fidelity to the Spanish Constitution, taken by the members of the Cortes, is drawn up in the following terms: "I swear by my religious faith, by my love for my country and my honor as a caballero, to observe and cause to be observed this constitution, the legitimate emanation of the national sovereignty."

THE children of the public schools of Philadelphia have contributed and collected enough money to pay for a monumental statue of Washington. The monument is completed and paid for, and arrangements have been made for its inauguration on the coming anniversary of American Independence.

PERSONAL.

In California it is understood that Mr. Seward will be invited to deliver the address at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni of the Pacific coast. The occasion will be one of no ordinary character, when one of the most remarkable men of the times speaks upon some theme of general interest, and of which he is a perfect master, illustrating it by the fullness of his knowledge, and with a mental force which is still unabated.

President Johnson writes that he will be in Washington about the 1st of July. He is still making speeches in Tennessee.

The last titled victim of the turf in England is Henry Pelham Clinton, sixth Duke of Newcastle. It was his father who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his tour through the United States some years ago. The Duke was a friend and associate of all the most eminent men of the day. The present Duke has been the friend of gamblers, jockeys, "plungers," and of other disreputable beings. He made heavy bets, and lost. Some years ago he recruited his finances considerably by marrying into the Hope family. The dower was liberal, and the present is magnificent. But still the Duke continued to back his own horses and other people's with bad luck. He lost large sums of money. He was also swindled by the notorious Padwick, until at last he has fallen in his toils, with an indebtedness of £95,000. It is insinuated that the Prince of Wales has pocketed many of the losses of the racing Duke. The end cannot be distant. Duke will not be sold, as he is only tenant for life. His title interests, though, is heavily charged. Issue evil gain largely. Senator Brownlow claims that Stokes is the enemy and Senter the friend of Northern men.

The New Hampshire Legislature will commence the discussion of the Fifteenth amendment on Wednesday next.

The State Central Committee, appointed by the Maryland State Convention, which was held in Baltimore, June 1, have issued an address in which they contend that that Convention and the Union Republican party represented by the white Republicans personally hostile to Judge Hugh L. Bond, who is renominated for Governor. They appeal for support to that which to establish a paper in their interests.

General Washburne, the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont, is a prominent and successful lawyer of Woodstock. He served as Colonel of a Vermont three months' regiment at the beginning of the war, and then, being elected by the Legislature to the office of Adjutant and Inspector General, held that office to the end of the war. Homer W. Heaton, the Democratic candidate, is a lawyer and long a citizen on Montpelier.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* saw Colonel John Scott early at a political meeting in Lexington, Va., on the 21st inst., and noticed him moving from group to group on the court green, urging the people to vote for Walker and the expurgated constitution. Subsequently the correspondent met him, and in a conversation Mosby said:

Yes, a year ago, I swore I wouldn't register, but I now think differently, and think I am right than consistent. Then we had our own judges, our own sheriff officers, and no one of them was required to take the Iron clad oath. Negro suffrage cannot possibly hamper upon us a worse feature than Wells, and by voting down the Constitution, you vote to disfranchise seventeen thousand, and to keep the present set of carpet-baggers. For myself, I surrendered four years ago, and thought I did it in good faith. I have not violated my parole of honor since. I have found no difficulty in bringing my judgment to the conclusion that it is the best policy to adopt the course I now advise, but my pride held out some time after my judgment was convinced. It is a severe strange that any reasonable man can entertain a doubt as to his plain duty.

A movement has been commenced in New York, among some dissatisfied Republicans, for pressing Salmon P. Chase for President in 1872, and with the supposed intention of coalescing with the Democrats. Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, David Dudley Field, Thomas C. Murphy, and George Updike are mentioned as among the parties interested, and two or three meetings have been held to ventilate plans. Some of them went into the movement at first, have dropped out on account of its strong bearing toward Tammany Democracy, and a suspicion that it was intended to carry Conservative Republicans into the Democratic ranks.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* suggests Secretary Boutwell as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* sees only evil to flow from the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, that negroes are eligible to office, if qualified by law.

The deed is done. Georgia is dragged down to the lowest depths in the slime and filth of radicalism—all to secure to the negroes the right to keep the State by unlettered negroes in control. For a season we must submit to the yoke, but we are resolute and watch and work for the speedy approach of that good day when the children of Ham, together with good by dogs, will be returned to their true owners and the government of the State restored to its rightful proprietors."

General Cary feels confident of obtaining the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio upon the platform of opposition to negro suffrage and payment of the national debt in greenbacks.

Private letters received from Minister Hale say that it is his intention to come home and enter the Senatorial contest in New Hampshire. Senator Cragin has made no move, and the leading candidates at present.

Hon. John P. Dillon, Chief Justice of Iowa, was renominated at the late Republican State Convention, and in accepting said: "Let me say that this renomination is grateful to me, not only because of its indorsement of my course in the past, but because it is a continuance bestowal, but also because it comes from the representatives of the party with which I have been identified in feeling, in convention and in action ever since its first organization. It is a party whose glorious history, whose noble achievements for man and his rights, whose conquest for rational freedom will never be forgotten while the remains on the broad green earth one heart whose aspirations are true to the sacred cause of human liberty and equal rights."

Wendell Phillips argues, in the latest number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, that sound policy, as well as justice, demands that the people of the North to ally themselves to the colored, rather than the white residents of the South, because the former has the party he's slave, and thus the black man has the intellect and the power which his former masters lost through their devotion to a wicked and demoralizing institution. He adds:

"Bread and water, earned by hard work, is better food than printer's ink and parchment, inherited from dead scribers, with empty coffs for space. In her list of able men of this generation, what name has Maryland to put higher than that of Reverdy Johnson? Except *Winter Davis*, whom would she put as high? Where will North Carolina find a twin for *Colyer*?

Chief Justice Chase, who has been on a tour of the Carolinas, with his accomplished daughter, Mrs. Senator Sprague, has been received from point to point with marked respect and popular enthusiasm. The New York *Herald* says, "it means, among other things, that the people are aware of the fact that the Chief Justice still keeps his eye upon the White House, and is likely to be the man for the Democracy in 1872. All the signs of the times point that way."

THE Havana correspondent of the *Times* writes: "If General Grant desired to recognize the Cubans as belligerents he can do so now, as the present government is not the one out here by Spain, but a wild-cat arrangement. In connection with this theory, I think it well to mention a rumor, which may have more foundation than one would suppose at present, namely, that the resident Spaniards here intend to establish a government of their own, not subject to the will or caprice of a Colonial Minister in Madrid, who knows nothing about the country or people he is supposed to govern, and care less. There is a great probability that this is not merely a rumor, but a fact." It strikes us that this "wild-cat arrangement" has been thought by our government with altogether too much respect. It is about time to recognize *facts*.

THE telegraph lines in England, it is announced will in a very short time pass into the hands of the Government, as the negotiations for the purchase have at last been completed. The annual earnings of the lines it is estimated will yield from 5 to 6 per cent. upon the price paid by the Government.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

The Monarch of Civilization.

Forty Years Journey in Seven League Boots, or Facts and Figures Found in the Locomotive.

The nation which possesses the best tools produces the most perfect manufactures, and is essentially the most powerful and wealthy in all that constitutes *real* wealth, in proportion to its population. No better evidence of the progress of a nation can be afforded than the era in which mark the various improvements in its tools. Say what we will about science and art, after all, if we would determine precisely the great aids in subduing matter to man's purposes, we must examine the tools employed, for in them, and in them alone, is to be found the greatest triumphs of a cultivated intellect. Art can do no more than represent the triumph; science may be a guide, but the great agency is the tool. We do not employ the word in its restricted sense. Strictly speaking, any machine, simple or complex, that secures new results and abridges labor, is a tool. If we would comprehend all that tools in general are capable of, we must turn to the ingenious implements and apparatus used in every branch of industry. Some of these are marvels of ingenuity, performing their duties with almost human like discretion, and with more than human faithfulness and accuracy. A modern spinning jenny accomplishes more work in a day than a woman achieved in a year with the distaff. It has been asserted that a single steam excavator has done more work in a day than a thousand Egyptian serfs did in a week. A locomotive will do the work of six hundred horses, and do it in a tithe of the time occupied by the horses, to say nothing about the time consumed in relays. The locomotive is the grand organ of civilization. Here is the tool that distributes benefits alike to the metropolitan centers and to the vast interior. The locomotive abridges time, lessens space, developes the resources of the country, furnishes a market for its productions, equalizes progress, and with every fresh journey rivets the links which bind our vast national territory together as one, bringing the extreme west and east together on an equal footing, and distributing in its pathway industry, intelligence and all that may be summed up under the terms wealth, power, progress. This is the grand tool which has taken the place of panniers, sacks, carts, carriages, coaches, everything in a word that was carried or hauled by horses, when transports thousands of tons thousands of miles daily, where formerly months and years were occupied in removing as many ounces. It is the possession of this tool that causes the man of the nineteenth century to look back upon the movements of mankind in the last century much as the eagle in his circling flight observes the toilsome efforts of the tortoise.

Were we inclined to write a fairy story, we would find the best material in an old locomotive, for in it we would experience no difficulty whatever in perceiving something inconceivably more astounding than the seven league boots of the giant; we would accept it in lieu of the giant in his prime, clad in mail, wearing invincible seven league boots, and bearing his ponderous club.

This is not so extravagant as it may at first sight appear. There is no romance, none at least of the order which deals in the entire range of history, or in the history of ancient or modern mechanical progress, like the history of the invention of the locomotive. Concerning the work it has already accomplished, the man does not live who can comprehend, much less record it, and yet this grand agent, which has done so much for civilization, has been introduced within the memory of men now living.

It is not our intention to attempt a history of the labors of the great mechanics who, following in each other's footsteps, succeeded, at last in presenting to the world the modern locomotive; but simply to convey to the general reader some idea of the manner in which the locomotive is made, and the tools employed to make it.

THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The largest establishment west of the mountains engaged in the business of making locomotives, is located on the northern bank of the Ohio, about a mile below this city, and immediately on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The works are built upon a lot fronting four hundred and fifty feet on Beaver avenue, and extending to the river edge, making a lot of nine acres. The machine shop, blacksmith shop, foundry, engine room, paint shop, office, and other various outbuildings, covers an area of about two acres. The machine shop is three hundred and ninety feet long, by one hundred and twenty in width. The foundry, blacksmith shop and boiler shop, built separate, are each one hundred and twenty feet long, by seventy. These buildings are built of brick, well lighted, adapted specially to the work required, and present a very handsome exterior. Our attention was attracted particularly to the construction of the roofs, which are lighted with plates of glass an inch thick, placed at an angle calculated to afford excellent light, and at the same time to prevent the possibility of fracture by the severest hail storm.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CALCULATIONS.

If there is one place more than an other where a calculating machine, say an adjustable calculator, that would produce any required result as readily as one would turn to a logarithm, is required, it is in the draughtsman's department in a locomotive works. We had somehow conceived the idea that the Superintendent of the Sleepy Run Valley Railroad would accept willingly the results demonstrated by the Universal Transit Railroad, and wisely make the most of his neighbor's experience. In other words, we thought that once the matter of speed, durability and strength was settled, Sleepy Run would look at the work done on the Universal Trunk, and, knowing its own task was similar in every respect, buy precisely the same tool. But it don't. As the captain has his theory in regard to this of that point in the construction of his vessel, so the railroad king has his theories in the construction of a locomotive, and, to a greater extent, is governed by, based upon something more readily recognized by the intelligent mechanic. At all events, it is a fact that few locomotives are made precisely alike. Thus it happens that before the work is begun on a locomotive, the draughtsman runs over a vast net work of calculations, to ascertain that possibly many points, and a third, two-thirds or all the parts composing it. To enumerate these would occupy a quarter of this column. So many different principles must be thought of, so many things must be reconciled, so many others avoided or overcome. Examine carefully the first locomotive you see. Enumerate all the separate pieces perceived in its details, and total before you proceed to the interior, much less made yourself familiar with the principles involved in it. It seems strange that any reasonable man can entertain a doubt as to his plain duty.

In making the boilers, the very best iron is employed. The average thickness of the plates is three-eighths of an inch. The sheets are received in the proper size, the holes for the rivets marked by hand, and the sheets carried around to the opposite side of the shears, where the holes are punched with extraordinary rapidity. The process of shearing the sheets is so simple and rapid as to excite no wonder or curiosity, when perceives the iron and steel plates squared off as quickly as one clips note paper. The plates for the boiler are carried to any circle required by passing them through three rolls arranged in such a manner as to enable the workmen to place them at various angles. The steel plates are next taken to the radial punch, which punches size and form required. Formerly a locomotive fire-box and flue was a work of months. Lately, however, the desire to combine a large grate surface with a short boiler led to changes in the construction of the boiler and fire box. Curves take the place of angles, giving the box greater strength, and adding science. These are secured by heating the sheets to a cherry red, when they are bent to the form required by dogs, will be returned to the true owners and the government of the State restored to its rightful proprietors."

THE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE.

For boring out cylinders. The advantages possessed by this machine over those in general use, are the rapidity and accuracy with which the work is performed, and that the cylinder is bored throughout without being moved from the position in which it is first placed in the machine. It would be impossible, however, in an article of this description to do more than enumerate the tools employed in this department. Among these are the boring mill in which the wheels are dressed and the tires turned off. The wheel lathes swing seven. The mill, in a pair of drg wheels upon their axis, the surest way of reudeding both perfectly true. The quartering machine for boring holes the crank pins, is another novel tool. The boring mills, employed in boring boxes and frames, the cotter drills, which cuts from both sides, (a rapid method of cutting large openings, as that in the equalizer,) the planers, the suspended drills, compound planers and slotting machines—all these are employed in their operations as to require a page of this journal to convey any adequate idea of their uses. Then we have the pattern planers which plane anything from four to thirty inches in width, two horizontal boring mills, twenty lathes, six shapers or compound planers, two suspended drills, five drills of the ordinary pattern, three slotting machines, two gauge cutters, one cotter drill, one universal screw machine, two milling machines, one speed lathe, a radial drill, and a hydraulic press for forcing the wheels on the axles, making a total of fifty-seven tools in the machine shop alone, the majority of which are exceedingly powerful, and all of the most approved patterns.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS,

Employed in putting the wheels upon the axles has a capacity of one hundred and forty tons; generally, however, a pressure of from twenty to thirty tons is exerted. The concern does not confine itself exclusively to one make of tire; chiefly, however, what is known as the Butcher tire, made in Philadelphia, Krupps', or Vickers' tires are used. The concern expends upon the single item of steel upwards of fifty thousand dollars per annum, the greater portion of which is absorbed by our own manufacturers, since the importation of steel is limited to the tires. As the tires are nearly three inches thick, it will no doubt puzzle many readers to know how these large masses of steel are fastened so securely to the iron composing the body of the wheel as to sustain the extraordinary wear they are subjected to. The explanation is simple. The inner circle of the tire and the face of the iron wheel are turned off perfectly true, the tire heated and placed upon the wheel, and due allowance made for the shrinking. As the tire cools the expanded metal shrinks, and is thus held fast by the force more powerful than could possibly be exerted by any other practical mechanical method. A steel tire wears on the average nearly three times as long as iron, the economy of steel must be apparent to the least observant.

WHAT SYSTEM SECURES.

The concern make all their own tools, such as bits, drills, dies, taps, reamers, &c. The tool shop contains a variety of machines, and is a model of system and order. Here tools of every description are placed in racks, and when required are issued by the foreman of the tool shop to the workmen, who are accountable for them. Generally, the workmen have their specialities, in which they become remarkably skilful and rapid. Thus in this manner, and in this manner alone, that a vast machine shop can be kept in perfect order, and at the same time produce the work in the utmost ingenuity can extract from a given capacity. This can be illustrated in the least important of all the operations in the entire range of the shop. In the matter of drawing nuts, where formerly a man filled each nut separately, ten or twelve are now placed in a compound planer and planed precisely as a solid bar. There is a vast amount of time, steel and labor is saved in

THE GRINDING ROOM.

Where the greater portion of all the bright work is prepared and polished. In this process, a coarse but soft grained stone is first employed; afterwards the articles are held upon a emery wheel. A well forty feet deep and eight feet in diameter supplies the establishment with water remarkable for its sweetness. A switch enables the company to run their work on, upon which to truck the engine when it is completed, and to bring in the raw materials, &c. &c. It would be useless to describe a more convenient location or better facilities than is presented at a glance in the site occupied by the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.

MOTIVE POWER, CHARACTER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK.

The concern employs three engines, the largest of which has a capacity equal to one hundred and fifty horse power, supplied with steam by a locomotive fire boiler fifty-two inches in diameter by twenty-five feet. This engine is one of the finest specimens of mechanism we have examined. The machinery in the building is simple yet powerful in its construction. We observed a machine for punching heavy iron, and also a machine for punching light work, a shearing machine, and three drills of various sizes.

THE FOUNDRY.

In the foundry we found a sixteen-inch cylinder in the pit, and a number of others, together with a variety of castings upon the floor. In the old method, cylinders for locomotives are cast upon their sides. Now they are cast upon their side, no easy matter, yet we were informed that the cases are rare where a casting is lost. The cylinders average twenty-two hundred pounds weight, and are among the most difficult of all the different castings usually finished in the shop. We think we never examined a finer casting, or any description, than a cylinder in the Radial Drilling Machine in the machine shop. The cylinders were all bored corners as sharp as though they had been turned in a lathe. Adjoining the foundry is a commodious and one story thirty-five by seventy-five feet, and a flask room of similar dimensions. A ten ton cupola—Bickers' patent—occupies a similar space. The Pittsburgh Locomotive Works obtain all their own brasses, which we may add is no trifling item. Upwards of eight tons of brass are consigned every week by the concern. Having glanced at the brass furnaces and immense cleaning barrel employed to clean the castings, we entered

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP,

Where we found workmen engaged upon a great variety of work, heavy, medium and light. The forging room numbers seven fires, supplied with cranes and all the requisite facilities for forging. The blast is conveyed to the blacksmith shop from the boiler shop in an overhead pipe. A steam hammer is used for the heavy work. Here also we were shown a furnace for case-hardening such articles of wrought iron as may be required in the finishing and manufacturing departments. Case hardening is the term used for converting the surface of wrought iron into steel.

THE MACHINE SHOP.

With the exception of the truck and tender wheels, which are brought from Wilmington, Delaware, and the tires for the boiler, all the material we observe in the machine shop has been brought from the boiler shop, blacksmith shop or foundry. Here are eleven lines of shafting, driven by eight engines with the lines of shafting, which extends the entire length of the machine shop. Between the shop and those we have just left is the transfer table, two hundred feet in length employed to shift the locomotives from one track to another. Here we see workmen employed in fitting the hundreds of pieces which make a complete locomotive, and there are others employed in putting them together, and there is a locomotive just completed, and there is its tender, resplendent with gay colors under the hands of the painter. Here are fifty tools, embracing all that is new and powerful in the American machine shop, and also rare and valuable tools from abroad. One of these,

THE RADIAL DRILL.

Made by Fairbairn, Kennedy & Co. of Leeds, England, is constructed in such a manner as to enable a workman to drill any number of holes in an area of, say six feet without using block or lever. No better or more effective drill than this could be devised for the work it accomplishes, the main support consisting of a hollow circular pillar, which terminates in a radial arm which holds a spindle with the necessary feed gear. The pillar revolving gives a horizontal traversing motion to the radial arm in which the drilling apparatus is carried. This is arranged in such a manner as to permit the drill to traverse the radial arm say a distance of thirty inches. The machine occupies very little room, and is at once efficient and powerful. Another foreign tool is the

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Which is equally powerful in its way. The advantages possessed by this machine over those in general use, are the rapidity and accuracy with which the work is performed, and that the cylinder is bored throughout without being moved from the position in which it is first placed in the machine. It would be impossible, however, in an article of this description to do more than enumerate the tools employed in this department. Among these are the boring mill in which the wheels are dressed and the tires turned off. The wheel lathes swing seven. The mill, in a pair of drg wheels upon their axis, the surest way of reudeding both perfectly true. The quartering machine for boring holes the crank pins, is another novel tool. The boring mills, employed in boring boxes and frames, the cotter drills, which cuts from both sides, (a rapid method of cutting large openings, as that in the equalizer,) the planers, the suspended drills, compound planers and slotting machines—all these are employed in their operations as to require a page of this journal to convey any adequate idea of their uses. Then we have the pattern planers which plane anything from four to thirty inches in width, two horizontal boring mills, twenty lathes, six shapers or compound planers, two suspended drills, five drills of the ordinary pattern, three slotting machines, two gauge cutters, one cotter drill, one universal screw machine, two milling machines, one speed lathe, a radial drill, and a hydraulic press for forcing the wheels on the axles, making a total of fifty-seven tools in the machine shop alone, the majority of which are exceedingly powerful, and all of the most approved patterns.

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Dresses and Suits
MADE TO ORDER
AT
T. F. PHILLIPS'
87 Market St.

Great Bargains
IN
Summer Silks and Dress Goods,
AT
T. F. PHILLIPS'
87 MARKET ST.

NEW GOODS,
AT
T. F. PHILLIPS'
87
MARKET ST.

The Water Supply.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Water Commission, of whom should it be composed? is the first question to be decided as preliminary to procuring a proper water supply; and the one important duty to be performed by Councils is the selection of nine citizens *competent, trustworthy* and *willing* to discharge the duties of Water Commissioners.

It is evident that partisan politics should not have any consideration in the selection of this commission for in their acts or deliberations it is a fact of record that the Croton Boards, appointed by successive Governors of New York, under whose administration the Croton aqueduct was so successfully built, ignored partisanship, and the engineer corps and contractors were nearly equally divided between Whigs and Democrats, *a question which is believed to be asked* as to the party to which an applicant or bidder belonged.

Here, also, Councils and Water-hunters should have no appointment in the Water Commission. Nor, on the contrary, should it be composed entirely of the eminently respectable, those, respectable as they are, are generally men who have neither the energy nor the ability to investigate and determine the many points and almost innumerable data, which must be considered before they can be competent for determining the source and plan for a supply of pure water.

They should be men of

First, Known Integrity—not to be influenced by personal or merely local interests to adopt a wrong plan.

Second, Accustomed to investigate and determine upon established data, such important questions as will be raised in the progress of their work.

Third, With time to devote to a full and impartial discharge of their duties, for which they should be adequately paid, the feature of the bill making their services gratuitous being an error that should be corrected at the next session.

Fourth, With some knowledge of this subject, which can be found, but not with any pedantic assumption of superior knowledge, which would be slow to accept proposed new opinions to adverse facts when established.

With a Commission so constituted, one or two reports of having pure water in abundance at no very distant day, would be reasonable and satisfactory—the reverse of what twenty-three Councilmen would have impressed us with—and their action in the selection of competent professional advisers would be a matter of course.

The time for the surveys and investigations is the summer, a portion of the data having to be taken during the period of low water in the rivers, and hence, Councils, if they desire to avoid losing another year, cannot commence too soon. It will require very prompt action to organize a Commission so constituted, and efficient data this season for the intelligent adoption of a plan, such as will result to the

PUBLIC GOOD.

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing, I have been informed that a committee of Councils having some jurisdiction over the Water Extension, has made arrangements for another "picnic" to-morrow, the 23d, to investigate the water supply question. Now I would respectfully suggest that this picnic business in cars, &c., has very little aspect of business. If Councils will, and it is their proper, business to call off our manufactories, for a committee to accompany distinguished visitors in carriages, but I submit the question of the location of our new water works, as one entirely too serious to be accomplished by "picnic" excursions, settled over a basket of wine, or between the whiffs of a municipal segar. Such treatment of the subject is not likely to result to the

PUBLIC GOOD.

THE statistics of the recent French election, as given by foreign journals, show that there were in the whole of France 10,315,323 registered voters; persons who voted 8,098,565. These voters are thus apportioned: In favor of the government, 5,579,885; against, 2,146,931; votes lost, 71,749. Again, the voters in favor of the government are divided into voters for avowed government candidates, 4,455,287; and for independent Imperialist candidates, 1

as. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
R. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
Y AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
terest Allowed on Deposits.
ONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
d Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of
OCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
Government Bonds
e will Register all kinds of Govern-
ment Bonds
FREE OF CHARGE.
is gives the holder Absolute Security against
Theft, Loss or Destruction.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
ealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. if
olders of Coupon Bonds,
5-20s of 1862,
Can realize a handsome
rofit by exchanging them
or Registered Bonds.
ATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FA-
VORABLE TERMS.
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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869.

Since the announcement of Treasurer Boutell's new programme of bond purchases and sales after the 1st proximo, it is thought at the money market in New York is in a fair way to ease up for the balance of the summer months. The purchases balancing the sales, the latter will cease to be an element of disturbance and currency contraction, and the large bond purchases of this and next week, added to ordinary Treasury disbursements, will release large amounts of the funds already accumulated.

—In the local money market we have no change to report. It is steadily drifting towards easy condition. It requires, however, very good paper to suit lenders. There is little basement from the ordinary high rates for money. Twelve per cent. has become such a general rate on the outside market that borrowers who cannot get accommodations at bank, are willing to take money at that figure.

—The price of Government bonds to-day was not the reverse of the railway share market: the former declined whilst the latter advanced.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, r's	121	120⅞	121
1862 5-20's, c.	122	121	121
1864 5-20's,	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
1865 5-20's, old	117	116⅞	116⅞
1865 5-20's, new	119¼	119	119¼
1867 5-20's	119¼	119	119¼
1868 5-20's	119¼	119	119¼
10-40's	108	107⅞	107⅞
Gold's	137⅛	137	137⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

June 22. June 23. Adv. Dec.

Gold	137¼	137⅛		¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	121	121		
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122	121		1
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117	116¾		¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	118¾	118		¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	119¼		½
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119¼	119¼	¼	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119¾	119¾	¼	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119¾	119¾	¼	

—The proposed reduction of the gold sales by the Treasurer to a million a week was taken advantage of by the "bulls," and the premium has somewhat stiffened. The *Herald* says: A broker who, deservedly or not, has the reputation of being the agent of a powerful clique, first started the premium by a bid for the Government gold a large fraction in advance of the market. This fact becoming known there was a general rush for the Gold Room, where the broker again appeared and by freely buying ran the price up still higher. It was noticeable, however, that the market responded to the consecutive bidding of the clique to make it stick at high figures. On the cessation of his bids its immediate tendency was downward. If this clique is the genuine "bull" movement it is odd that they should show their hand, unless they calculate that the street will infer the reverse of their apparent plans. Their strategy may be perfected by all the deeper for its simplicity. Allowing the clique a reputation for ordinary sagacity, is it difficult to believe that they are buying gold in expectation of a higher premium when the Treasurer is on the point of giving the market a golden deluge by disbursing nearly forty millions nine days hence in repayment of the July interest on the national debt.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 23, 1869.	10 00 A M	10 35 A M	12 10 P M	1 25 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	190½	190½	190½	190⅝	191⅛
Hudson River		142¾		142	141¾
Harlem		130		130	130
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼
Michigan Central		106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Michigan Southern	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Illinois Central		142		142	142
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Fort Wayne	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾
Chicago and Northwestern	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
do preferred	94	94	94	94	94
Cleveland and Toledo		116¾		116¾	116¾
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Toledo and Wabash		71		71¼	71¼
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	90	90			
Chicago and Alton		74¾		74¾	74¾
St. Paul	77¾	77¾			
St. Paul, preferred	84¾	84¾		85¼	85¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾		34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	98¾	98¾		98¾	98¾
Western Union Telegraph	157¾	158		158	158
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		69¾	69¾
Merchants' Union Express	41	41		41	41
American M. U. Express	40	40		40	40
Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾	30¾		30¾	30¾
United States Express	69¾	70¼		70¼	

—The losses of London dealers through the recent temporary depression in American and other securities caused by the arbitrary raising of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, says the New York *Stockholder*, is estimated at £30,000,000 sterling. Stocks, largely consisting of those of the United States, as they fell were promptly taken by dealers on the continent at the decline, inasmuch as prices, thus sustained, presently returned to former figures, the result of the movement of the bank was to enrich continental dealers at the expense of its neighbors and customers. It is not likely, in view of this experience, the operation will be repeated.

—The Old Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company announces its usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on the 1st of July. The Company also gives notice that the Commissioners of its sinking fund will purchase for investment, on and after August 24, from the several stockholders at par, five per cent. of the stock as it may stand on the books of the Company on the 1st of July, 1869. Those who elect to sell that amount of their stock at par can do so, must notify the Commissioners of the fact, and present their certificates before the 20th of July. The transfer books of the Company are to be removed here after the 1st proximo. The increased business of this Company is scarcely equalled by that of any other in this country. Its freights are principally in oil, and for the week ending on the 15th inst., amounted to $48,637, giving a total of receipts for the week of $56,364. The revenues of the Company for the year are put down at over two millions of dollars.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869. }

Trade to-day was moderately active considerably improved in some branches of business over that of Tuesday. Prices however were without material change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—No demand and season over. A few barrels are occasionally sold at nominal prices ranging from $4@7 50 per barrel as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 75c@$1 ₱ gal for prime to extra.

BEANS—Dull at $1 75@2 50 for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but generally in poor order. Choice commands 22@25c ₱ lb, common dull and nominal at 12@20c ₱ lb as to quality.

EGGS—Sales of choice at 18½@19c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Supply fair. We quote common Ohio at at 12½@13c; Factory at 13@15c, and Goshen at 21c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

LUMBER—Market dull at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at 2 25@2 50, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market very firm but quiet. We quote shoulders at 14¾@15c; rib sides 17¾@17½c; clear sides 18¾@18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 21@22c; plain hams 18@18½c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20½c. Lard in tierces 23c; lard half bbls 20½c, and lard in kegs 22c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33 50.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are: ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 80; shipstuff, $1 25; middlings, $1 35; screenings, $1 05; and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

IVORINES—No regular price, but a little firmer. Choice peachblows nominally from store 40c@45c. New Hopeis quoted at $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl; as to quality.

SALT—Sales in the jobbing trade at $1 70@1 85 ₱and $1 90@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of packages.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@23 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is but a moderate demand, but holders are firmer. We have no change to note in prices, however, and from store quote nominally good to choice $6 50@6 75; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 40; choice spring wheat flour, in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 80. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $8 50@9 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market for all kins of grain continues dull. Red winter wheat is firmer at $1 25@1 30. A few sales of fine white from first hands were made at 64@65c per bushel and from store sales at 65@66c per bushel. On the track ear corn sells at 70@72c, as to quality, and from store at 75@78c. Rye is dull and nominally about $1 50 for choice. Barley dull and nominally about $1 50 for choice No. 1 spring. Buckwheat of a choice quality on hand is $2 50 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95@$1; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 [illegible] per wood half corn $1 7[illegible] old Monongahela, five years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Pure rye whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Business continues quiet, with but little change as to extent of business and prices of the leading articles in the grocery line. We note, however, an improved demand for sugars, which must continue to increase as the crop of small fruits is large.

We quote as follows, as the market rate for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35@37c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio fancy, 25@26c; choice, 25½c; prime, 24½c; fair, 23½c; good, 19@21c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 80c@$1 60 for good choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips 95c; Leverling's, $1 00; fair to good 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c for choice; Porto Rico, 68c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; Cuba, good, 15c; prime, 16c; choice, 14½c. Lemerara, 18c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16½c; A, 15½c; B, 15c; Ex C, 14½c; C Yellow, 13½c.

SUGAR HOUSE—10½@11½c.

RICE—Carolina 9½@10c.

VINEGAR.—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 25c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $30; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $26 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $20 00; No. 3 Large, $17 00; No. 3 Shore, half bbls, $9 25; No. 3 medium, $11 00. Codfish, large, 8c ₱ lb. White Fish, $8 50; Lake Herring, $7 50@8 50. Scale—English Bicarb, 7c; American, 6½c. Sal, 3½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP CASTING—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles 9 to the lb, Babbitt's soap, 11c; Crumpton's, 11c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior Soap, 11c; Wonda's Friend, 8c; Magic, 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family, 8c; Best Family, 10c; Double Silver Shield, 11c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lyeand Potash $8 00.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c.

DOOR SHOT—Per bag 6½@7c.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 6¼c; Silver Gloss 11½c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5 00 ₱ small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 50@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, June 24, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet, although in the sales made there was some advance in prices. The transactions, however, reported were few, and are noted as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls, S. O., June	14½c
1,000 bbls, S. O., June	14½c
2,000 bbls, S. O., June	14½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, June	31½c
500 bbls, 15 O., July	32½c
500 bbls, September	33½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 23, 1869 A. M.—Market last evening closed dull and nominal at 15½c for crude; 30½c for refined. The sales on the spot from first hands were made at 64@65c per bushel and from store sales at 65@66c per bushel. On the track ear corn sells at 70@72c, as to quality, and fromstore at 75@78c. Rye is dull and nominally about $1 50, and prime to choice, $1 60@1 70. Barley dull and nominal at $1 [illegible] for choice No. 1 spring. Buckwheat of a choice quality on hand is $2 50 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95c@$1; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 [illegible] per wood half corn $1 7[illegible] old Monongahela, five years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Pure rye whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@6 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Business continues quiet, with but little change as to extent of business and prices of the leading articles in the grocery line. We note, however, an improved demand for sugars, which must continue to increase as the crop of small fruits is large.

We quote as follows, as the market rate for choice goods:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 35@37c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio fancy, 25@26c; choice, 25½c; prime, 24½c; fair, 23½c; good, 19@21c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, 80c@$1 60 for good choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 15; silver drips 95c; Leverling's, $1 00; fair to good 70@80c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c for choice; Porto Rico, 68c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; Porto Rico, good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; Cuba, good, 15c; prime, 16c; choice, 14½c. Lemerara, 18c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16½c; A, 15½c; B, 15c; Ex C, 14½c; C Yellow, 13½c.

SUGAR HOUSE—10½@11½c.

RICE—Carolina 9½@10c.

VINEGAR.—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; cider vinegar, 25c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $30; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $26 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $20 00; No. 3 Large, $17 00; No. 3 Shore, half bbls, $9 25; No. 3 medium, $11 00. Codfish, large, 8c ₱ lb. White Fish, $8 50; Lake Herring, $7 50@8 50. Scale—English Bicarb, 7c; American, 6½c. Sal, 3½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 75c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP CASTING—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c for full weight; mould and dip candles 9 to the lb, Babbitt's soap, 11c; Crumpton's, 11c; Oakley's, 11c; Excelsior Soap, 11c; Wonda's Friend, 8c; Magic, 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family, 8c; Best Family, 10c; Double Silver Shield, 11c.

LYE—Pennsylvania Salt Co.'s Lyeand Potash $8 00.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c.

DOOR SHOT—Per bag 6½@7c.

STARCH—Magnolia starch 6¼c; Silver Gloss 11½c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5 00 ₱ small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 50@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA, CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869. }

CATTLE—The arrivals since our report of Saturday morning last, have been heavy and all prices fully 25@50c ₱ hundred down on all grades. The best cattle to-day were not selling at over $7 75, and lighter grades of fat cattle at $6 00@6 75.

HOGS—There is a better feeling in the market, but prices are without change. The best assorted hogs for the Philadelphia market sells at $7 50@7 75 with some extra lots a shade higher. Yorkers are quoted at $6 50@7 00 per hundred.

SHEEP—The arrivals are heavy and the market very dull, with a decline of nearly $1 00 ₱ hundred since our report of Saturday. We quote good to choice at $3 00@5 00 ₱ hundred, with extra full to-day. Common grades are dull and nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 24.—Flour advanced 25c with stocks greatly reduced; choice white $7 50@8 25. Wheat excited and advanced 4c; extra white $1 75. No 1 do $1 66; No 2 do $1 46; No 1 amber $1 38. Oats very dull at 65@66c.

COUPONS,
Gold and Bonds,
BOUGHT AT
HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.
SEVEN PER CENT.
First-Class Gold Bonds,
Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,
Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.
A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.
TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.
Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.
Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.
S M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 137.

NEW YORK, June 23—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active and stringent at 7 ₱ cent. and 1-16 commission. After bank hours the rate fell to 7 ₱ cent. Discounts nominal.

STERLING

Dull but firm at 109¾@110⅛.

GOLD

Quiet and steady; opened at 137, fell to 136¾, advanced to 137⅛, and closed at 137. Carrying rates ¾ ₱ cent. Just 3-16@3-32. Clearances this morning $35,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

A trifle higher, closing steady. Coupons '81, 121@121¼; do '62, 122@122⅛; do '64, 116⅝@117; do '65, 118¾@118⅞; do '65, old, 116⅝@116¾; do '67, 119¼@119⅜; do '68, 119¾@119⅝; 10 68, 107⅜@107½.

STATE BONDS

Weak Missouris, 92; old Tennessees 62⅝; new do 58¾; North Carolinas 55; Virginias 61.

STOCKS

Strong at a general advance. Bidding prices at 5:30: Cumberland, 32¾; Wells Express, 30½; American, 68¾; Adams Express, 69½; United States, 69¾; Merchant's Union, 41½; Quicksilver, 15¾; Canton, 61½; Pacific Mail, 98¾; Western Union Telegraph, 158; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 16½; New York Central, 191; Erie, 20¾; Hudson River, 142; Reading, 98¾; Michigan, 106¾; Terre Haute, 37¾; do preferred, 79½; Wabash, 71¾; do preferred, 86¾; St. Paul, 74¾; do preferred, 85¾; Fort Wayne 156¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 142; Illinois Central, 101½; Pittsburg, 97¾; Rock Island, 116¾; Northwestern, 87¾; do preferred, 94; Toledo and Alton, 153; Columbus Chicago and Indiana Central, 94¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis 74.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Coppers at Boston—Copper Falls, 8¼; Franklin 13; Hecla 8c; Quincy, 73.

Bullion in the Banks $8,017,049. The Government bought $1,620,000 coupons of '67 at 115 14-100@115 53-100 at 9½@9¾c, 2 cars 59 @ 9¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged at par selling.

FREIGHTS—Active and 12½c higher, at $ 37½@$ 25 for for spring extras.

WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at $1 31½@1 32. No. 2 opened moderately active and firmer; sales at $1 28@1 30, gradually fell back and closed weak at $1 27; this afternoon No. 1 dull at $1 26½ bid.

CORN—Less active; sales of No. 1 at 67@68c; No. 2 at 67¼@68c; rejected at 1866@66c; no grade at 65½@ 66c, closing lame at over No. 1, and 67c for No. 2. OATS—Active and firm; sales of No. 1 at 46½@47c; rejected at 56c, closing at 62c for No. 2.

RYE—Firmer and 2@3c higher; sales of No 1 at $1 06; No 2 at $1 01, closing unchanged.

BARLEY—Scarce and nominal at $1 35@1 40 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 85c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 85@91; sugar 13¾@15¾c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess pork sold at $23 50@23, closing at $23 50. Sweet pickled hams 15½@16c. Long clear shoulders 12½c. Lard 19½.

CATTLE—Quiet at $4 50@5 87½ for common to good cows; $6 25@6 75 for fair to medium; $6 87½@7 40 for good to choice steers.

HOGS—Active and 20@25c higher, at $8 12½@8 40 for common; $8 50@8 90 for fair to medium; $8 90@9 12½ for good to choice; $9 20@9 40 for fancy.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 23—Cotton dull, heavy and lower; 600 bales at 32½@33c for middling upland. Flour—Receipts 9,638 bbls; flour 10@20c better on shipping grades; sales 10,000 bbls at $6 90@7 00 for State and western; $6 90@7 for extra State; $6 25@7 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6 75@7 50 for extra do; $7 for round hoop Ohio; $6 75@7 50 for extra do; $7 10@8 for good to choice do; finer grades scarce. Sales were 8,000 bbls extra State July and August at $6 90@7 00; 10,000 bbls extra Ohio at $6 75@7 50; 2,000 Genesseal in moderate request. Whisky dull and heavy; sales of 300 bbls at 94c. Grain—Receipts of wheat 82,850 bush; wheat opened 2@3c better and active, and closed unsettled; Chicago advance partly lost; consequent upon the decline in gold and advance in freights. Sales 60,000 bush at $1 50 for No. 3 spring; $1 53@1 55 for No. 2 do; $1 62@ 1 63 for No. 1 do; $1 65@1 66 for amber winter; $1 67 at the inside figures. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Receipts of corn 3,300 bush; opened higher and better, but closed dull with the advance lost; sales 61,000 bush at 69@70c for western mixed; 70@71c for western do via railroad; 92c for white western, and 87c for badly damaged. Receipts of oats 5,400 bush; easy and heavy and lower; sales 19,000 bush at 76@86c for western mixed; 87@88c for white western; 90c for Canada. Sugar dull; sales 600 hogsheads Cuba 10@11½. Molasses quiet, Unsettled dull at 61@ 1 63. Petroleum steady at 16@16½c for crude, and 31 @31½c for refined. Hops quiet, steady and firm. Pig iron quiet; sales 180,000 lbs at 45@55c for domestic. Spirits turpentine steady at 47@47½c. Sheathing copper steady at 43c; ingot copper dull at 24½ @25c. Tin firm and quiet at 36@37c for Straits and 35½c for Banca. Lead—Foreign quiet; sales 100 pigs at 8½c for refined. Iron quiet, steady and unchanged. Coffee ranged at 19@ 20c for roasting; strictly ordinary to prime Rio 19½@ 20c for roasting. Louisiana sugar, 60@80c for plantation numbers. Provisions—Pork quiet and firm. Prime mess sold at $33 50@33 75; the latter for early delivery. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, firm at 13¾c packed. Bacon quiet at 18½c for shoulders; 23½c for clear sides. Lard—Western steam firm; sales of 1,000 bbls at 19½@19¾c for choice, and in a small way at 19¾@20c; kettle 20@20½c. Beef quiet and prices easy at 24@27c. Hogs active and firm at 7@9c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Dry goods—the late advance in cotton goods is fully established, but ultimate figures are slowly, and as the market is likely to rule quiet for the next thirty days, it may be supposed that prices will go no higher for the present until the fall trade sets in. Heavy sheetings are nominally 1c per yard for the best makes. Printing cloths are nominally worth 9c@9½c for seven yard goods and calicoes ranges from 12@13c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Flour more active; Northwestern extra family $8 50@9 00. Corn in moderate demand; mixed 86@90c; high do 91@92c. Oats steady; western 74@76c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 22c; refined 30½@30¾c. Whisky held at $1 06.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Flour active at full prices. Wheat firmer; prime Valley $1 60@1 70. Corn dull; prime white 90@93c; yellow 83c. Oats dull at 72c for light. Mess pork firm at $34 00. Bacon steady; sides 18@18½c; clear rib 18¼@18½c; shoulders 15@ 15½c. Lard firm at 20@20½c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—Cotton dull and nominal at 31½c; receipts 59 bales; exports 6 bales. Flour dull. Wheat firmer; new $1 35@1 45. Corn firm at 82@90c; new 75@80c. Oats dull at $1 00@1 05. Bran dull at $18 00. Corn meal—fresh $4 00; in the dried $4 25. Pork $31 75. Lard 20@21c. Bacon firm; shoulders 18c; sides 19c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Flour steady and prices unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 30@1 31 for No. 1; $1 26@ 1 28 for No. 2. Oats dull but firm at 60c for No 2. Corn firm at 67c for No. 2. Rye firm at $1 04 for No. 1. Barley nominal. Freights weak and lower.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Flour—city made $6 75 for XXX white; $6 50@7 75 for XX amber, $6 75 for XX red winter; $6 25 for X red winter; $6 25 for XX spring. Country made: $7 25@8 00 for XX white; $6 00@7 00 for XX red and amber; $6 00@6 50 for XX spring. Wheat—Red winter $1 46; do $1 45; do $1 33. Corn 66c. Oats held at 56@60c. Petroleum—Refined held at 28c for standard white; crude better and held at $c 15.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour 25c higher, family $6 75@6 90. Wheat firm at $1 25@1 30. Corn in good demand at 65@66c for car white; 63@64c for car mixed. Rye scarce and firm at $1 30. Cotton firm; middling 32c. Whisky dull; sales of 94c; sales closed without buyers. Provisions quiet but held firmly; mess pork $33 00; bulk meats 18, 19, 19½ and 20c; hams 14¾, 17¾, and 18¾c; nominal; some inquiry for sides, for buyer only; but nothing done. Lard—sales prompt at 18¾@19c on these terms. Lard held at 19¾c; no demand. Butter firm at 30@35c for fair to choice Western Reserve. Eggs 16@17c. Linseed oil quiet at $1 03@1 04. Lard oil $1 20@1 25. Tallow firm at 9@9½c. Groceries steady and in moderate demand. Beef cattle steady at $4 50@7 00 gross. Sheep $3 00@ 4 50. Hogs firm at $8 00@9 00 gross. Gold 136¾ buying. Sterling exchange firm at 109½@110. Bank discount buying par selling. Tobacco active; sales 724 hhds at $6 10@15 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton—Nothing doing; middling nominally higher at 32c. Hemp—Dull; quiet; unsold. Flour—Red dressed sold at $12; dressed $240. Flour buoyant and firm; for all grades; super, rare, sold at $6 25@6 50; X at $7 00@8 50; XX $8 10@8 50; XXX $8 90@9 50; choice and fancy $9 00@9 50; family brands $10 00@ 10 50. Wheat—Millers stand off, and yesterday's prices for spring not sustained. No. 2 sold at 1c@ 2 per bushel lower; No. 3 at 1c lower; No. 4 at 2c per bushel lower; No. 1 and No. 2 for choice held strictly prime; to choice red fall sold at $1 25 @1 40. Fully choice to fancy $1 25@1 40. Corn firm for best grades; other qualities dull and weak; mixed in bulk sold at 57½@60c; choice white 59 @60c; white in sacks 60@61c; choice prime to fancy yellow 72@73c; prime to fancy 70@71c; choice white wagon 68@69c; prime to fancy 66@67c. Oats firm; choice to fancy 60@62c. Rye higher at 95@96c. Barley dull and unchanged. Corf-e ranged at 19@ 20c for roasting; strictly ordinary to prime Rio 19½@ 20c for roasting. Louisiana sugar, 60@80c for plantation numbers. Provisions—Pork quiet and firm. Prime mess sold at $33 50@33 75; the latter for early delivery. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, firm at 13¾c packed. Bacon quiet at 18½c for shoulders; 23½c for clear sides. Lard—Western steam firm; sales of 1,000 bbls at 19½@19¾c for choice, and in a small way at 19¾@20c; kettle 20@20½c. Beef quiet and prices easy at 24@27c. Hogs active and firm at 7@9c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Dry goods—the late advance in cotton goods is fully established, but ultimate figures are slowly, and as the market is likely to rule quiet for the next thirty days, it may be supposed that prices will go no higher for the present until the fall trade sets in. Heavy sheetings are nominally 1c per yard for the best makes. Printing cloths are nominally worth 9c@9½c for seven yard goods and calicoes ranges from 12@13c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Flour more active; Northwestern extra family $8 50@9 00. Corn in moderate demand; mixed 86@90c; high do 91@92c. Oats steady; western 74@76c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 22c; refined 30½@30¾c. Whisky held at $1 06.

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Milwaukee Market.

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Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Flour—city made $6 75 for XXX white; $6 50@7 75 for XX amber, $6 75 for XX red winter; $6 25 for X red winter; $6 25 for XX spring. Country made: $7 25@8 00 for XX white; $6 00@7 00 for XX red and amber; $6 00@6 50 for XX spring. Wheat—Red winter $1 46; do $1 45; do $1 33. Corn 66c. Oats held at 56@60c. Petroleum—Refined held at 28c for standard white; crude better and held at $c 15.

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CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour 25c higher, family $6 75@6 90. Wheat firm at $1 25@1 30. Corn in good demand at 65@66c for car white; 63@64c for car mixed. Rye scarce and firm at $1 30. Cotton firm; middling 32c. Whisky dull; sales of 94c; sales closed without buyers. Provisions quiet but held firmly; mess pork $33 00; bulk meats 18, 19, 19½ and 20c; hams 14¾, 17¾, and 18¾c; nominal; some inquiry for sides, for buyer only; but nothing done. Lard—sales prompt at 18¾@19c on these terms. Lard held at 19¾c; no demand. Butter firm at 30@35c for fair to choice Western Reserve. Eggs 16@17c. Linseed oil quiet at $1 03@1 04. Lard oil $1 20@1 25. Tallow firm at 9@9½c. Groceries steady and in moderate demand. Beef cattle steady at $4 50@7 00 gross. Sheep $3 00@ 4 50.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SUNDAY MOVEMENT.

The Tavern Keepers Ready for Action.

The brewers and tavern keepers who have of late constituted themselves the champions of the Sunday law, held another meeting at Turner Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of forming the "Mutual Protection Society."

Charles F. Good, a tavern keeper, made a very intemperate speech, in which he railed at the clergy, and seemed to attribute all the evils of the day and the demoralization of the age to them.

Other speakers followed, and the argument was advanced that tavern keepers had as good a right to follow their business on Sunday as had railway companies, glass and iron manufacturers, livery stable proprietors, newspaper editors, and others.

A legal opinion was read on the subject from a gentleman who withheld his name, to the effect that all persons who did secular work on Sunday, except carrying the mails and such works as are of necessity, were liable to punishment for breach of the Sabbath laws.

A gentleman suggested that it might be well not to begin the enforcement of the law until the Germans had their Fourth of July celebration!

The decided sentiment of the audience was to begin operations next Sunday, and a motion was unanimously adopted to appoint a committee of five to secure the services of an attorney, and to have power to carry out the objects of the Society.

The street cars, livery stables, printing offices, gilders, bakeries, and cafes, are to be stopped from all work on Sunday.

The President, Mr. Heckleman, announced the following Executive Committee: Martin Heckleman, Charles Ziessler, G. P. Pearson, Captain Gallisaith, John Engle, J. M. Robitzer, Ed. Frawbenham, Charles Gath, John Horn, Charles Gerst, John Nusser. Ward committees were also appointed.

A resolution was adopted requesting brewers, tavern keepers and bottling houses to withhold supplies to families each Friday and Saturday. The object of this is that no family may have any of the beverages for Sunday.)

The Executive Committee was instructed to meet on the ward committees.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Friday afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Frank Ghent, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Palmyra Ghent was then arraigned on a charge of breach of the peace, on oath of Ann Voss; and Ann Voss for the same offence, on oath of Palmyra Ghent. These cases grow out of the "ferocious dog" difficulty. Both were dismissed at the costs of the respective prosecutors.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

David Campbell, one of the Lieutenants of Mayor Brush's police, was charged with assault and battery, on oath of Timothy Geehen. The prosecutor alleged that, while a prisoner in the watch-house, the defendant and another man set upon and beat him severely. The case was not satisfactorily made out, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

Michael McDermott pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

Peter Remlinger was tried for assault and battery, on oath of Mary Fink. The parties reside on Mt. Oliver. It appeared from the testimony that Remlinger is the employe of the Road Supervisor, and made a breakwater across the road in front of the property of the prosecutrix. When rain came the water ran into Mrs. Fink's basement, and she went into the road and commenced to tear away the breakwater. While doing so she was assaulted, as she alleged, by the defendant, who pushed her into a pool of mud and water. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but that the defendant pay the costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY.

David Gilmore and David McCloskey, two boys, were tried for the larceny of about forty dollars, the property of Edward Lukacy. The testimony did not support the charge, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The civil case of Isaac Mills vs. Allen Kirkpatrick and others, is still on trial in this court, the testimony not being finished, and the case will go to the jury to-day.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 69, Jan. List, Brewer vs. Lacesco Oil Company.
No. 95, Mellon Bros. vs. Moundfield.
No. 96, Anderson vs. Alpert, Hill & Co.
No. 101, McElroy vs. Barker & Co.
No. 103, Ferguson vs. McNair.
No. 105, Owens vs. Robb & Herron.
No. 37, McClintock, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
No. 36, Stoney vs. McCutcheon.
No. 44, English vs. Watson.
No. 58, Kearney's Adm'r. vs. White.
No. 78, Dalzell vs. Stone.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Two or three motions were disposed of in this court yesterday, after which the Argument List was resumed.

Pittsburgh Female College—Exercises of the Graduating Class.

The closing exercises of the college year, will take place this morning, in the College Chapel, when the essays of the graduating class will be delivered. There will be vocal and instrumental music, and the entertainment will be equal to any yet given at this popular institution. Six young ladies will graduate and take their diplomas. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Rev. James Allison, D.D. The exercises will begin precisely at a quarter before eight o'clock, and those who design to attend should be in their places before that time. Indeed it will be impossible for those who come late to get seats at all, as the audiences on these occasions are usually beyond the capacity of the hall.

We congratulate Dr. Pershing and his able corps of professors and teachers upon the very gratifying success which has attended their efforts during the past year, as evinced in the proficiency and skill shown by the pupils who have taken part in the various commencement exercises now being brought to a close. Those who wish to educate their children in the best manner, accomplishing in the education and refinement of young ladies, cannot gain information more readily, or satisfactorily than by attending these public examinations.

Close Day Exercises at the University.

The class of "69," in their class day exercises yesterday, gave evidence not only of their learning and good scholarship, but also of a rich fund of humor. At half-past two o'clock the hall of the University was well filled with an expectant audience. In a short time the class of "69" entered the chapel, arrayed in their flowing gowns, the band playing a lively march. The exercises were conducted by Mr. H. M. Fenton, Chairman of the Day. The first performance was a history of the individual members of the class by Mr. G. M. Mills. The harmonious incidents of college life were related in a happy manner. Next the class poem was read by Mr. H. F. Hughes. Mr. J. A. Watt delivered the class oration, which merited and received the applause of the audience. The future career of the several young men in the class of "69" was depicted in a very laughable style by Mr. C. C. Dickey. This performance was a decided success. The class history was then made the recipient of a wooden spoon. The presentation speech in behalf of the class was made by Mr. D. T. Morris, in a pleasing manner. Mr. Dickey responded in a few remarks.

The exercises were closed by the presentation of an elaborate pipe to the Janitor of the University. The pipe was presented by Mr. Hughes, for the class, and the response on behalf of the Janitor was given by Prof. E. F. Crane. Altogether the exercises left a very pleasing impression on the audience.

Supposed Thieves Arrested.

On Saturday evening a man named Henry McKeever went into the Monongahela river to bathe, leaving his clothes on a boat at the wharf. When he came out and dressed himself he discovered that a pocket-book containing one hundred and thirteen dollars had been abstracted from his pocket. During Sunday a young man was arrested on suspicion of being the thief, but he was afterwards discharged. Yesterday McKeever made information against three boys named Thomas Joyce, James Battle and John Caulliff, charging them with being the real thieves. Warrants were issued and officer Long arrested the accused and placed them in the lock-up. A handsome revolver was found in the defendant's possession, and in answer to a question of the officer, he stated he had purchased it on Fifth avenue on Monday, paying nine dollars for it. No money was found in their possession. They were locked up for a hearing.

The German Celebration.

The Germans still continue their preparations for the demonstration on the Fourth of July.

Mr. John Selferth has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Pittsburgh Division. It was decided to wear no regalias or uniform of any kind, but each man taking part in the procession will be designated by a ribbon of red, white and blue, tied in the button hole of the coat.

There will be three divisions—the Pittsburgh, the Allegheny and the Birmingham divisions.

An escort, composed of delegations from all the societies, will march to Birmingham for the purpose of accompanying the division from the South Side to the place of starting.

Each society is to elect its own Division Marshal, who is to report with his command to the Chief Marshal for assignment to position in the procession.

SAD AFFLICTION.—Less than two months ago, we were called upon to record the demise at Harrisburg of the wife of Hon. Miles S. Humphreys. That gentleman's household has again been visited with another sad affliction. His youngest child, Mollie, aged eleven months, died at Brady's Bend, on Tuesday morning, from the effects of an overdose of opium. The remains arrived at 10:15 A. M. yesterday, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and were taken to the residence of Dr. J. H. Roberts, in South Pittsburgh, from whence they were conveyed to Uniondale Cemetery. The bereaved gentleman has the sympathies of the entire community.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—Officer Isaac Jones, of the Mayor's police, yesterday arrested a man named Wm. Deakers for stealing a pair of gentleman's gaiters from Cannon & Mulholland's shoe store, on Fifth avenue. Deakers, while in the store, secreted the gaiters under his coat. They were taken from him and returned to the owners. Deakers was then conducted to the lock-up. Information for larceny made against him and after a hearing he was committed to jail for trial. The information was immediately sent to the Grand Jury, and Deakers is likely to meet with speedy justice. The accused was afterwards released on bail.

YOUTHFUL PLUNDERERS.—Mayor Drum yesterday had before him four lads named Dennis O'Connor, Charles Graham, Geo. W. Heatherton and Cyrus Cormier, charged with stealing about one hundred pounds of old lead pipe. The testimony showed that they were found with the pipe in their possession, and had attempted to sell it to a plumber, who refused to buy it, suspecting that it had not been obtained honestly. Graham afterwards discovered that the lead had been stolen from Mr. Phelps, on Ohio street, Allegheny. The lads were committed to jail for trial. They all belong to Manchester, except Heatherton, who states that he came from Kittanning, two weeks ago, in search of employment.

LAY DELEGATION.—The result of the vote on the question of Lay Delegation in the Franklin, Pa., M. E. Church is as follows: For lay delegation 73; against 31. In the McKeesport M. E. Church it was as follows: For lay delegation 19; against 66; majority against 41.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named Smith alias Grover was arrested yesterday and taken before Mayor Drum to answer a charge of obtaining seven dollars worth of wall paper from Mr. Spratt, of Federal street, by representing that he was a butcher, and had a stall in the Allegheny market.

A New Ben Bolt—Author Wanted.

Mr. Walter Kirkpatrick, Conductor on the Wall's Accommodation, found the following poetical inscription, a day or two since, in the Conductors' Room, at the Union Depot. It was written in pencil, and enclosed in an envelope to his address. He has racked his brain in endeavoring to hit upon the writer, but thus far has been unable to give a satisfactory answer to the question: "Don't you know me?" He therefore concluded to have the epistle published, with the request that the author will make himself known:

OUR SCHOOLBOY DAYS.

Inscribed to Walter Kirkpatrick.

Don't you remember "the hill above," Kirk,
Where we hunted the "grinnies" together;
When the schools all had stopped, and the days were so hot—
But to us it was fine charming weather.

The "grinnies" have all disappeared, friend Kirk,
There are none of them now to be found;
But the scenes I explain to my mind, friend Kirk,
They are living, now, *under* the ground.

You remember the Dutchman's orchard, friend Kirk,
Where we often were brought to a halt;
When taking the fruit owned by that old brute,
He'd help us to "pepper and salt."

But the *old* man has long gone to rest, friend Kirk,
The fruit trees are long taken down;
And we streets have been cut, new houses put up,
Where once stood old "Hardscrabble" town.

And I'm sure you remember full well, friend Kirk,
Where the old canal used to run—
Where we used to play "shinny" on skates on the ice,
I tell you now, Kirk, it was fun.

And what if we tumbled on our side, friend Kirk,
And in the old ditch we did grovel,
Would we not, quick as in sight, spring up on our feet,
And try the same over again?

You remember the "sledding time," too, friend Kirk,
When we'd coax hard to get on behind;
When clouds of dirt now would so fearfully blow
That the "gutter" would almost be blind.

What cared we *then* for the *weather*, friend Kirk;
All we thought of was keeping the ball;
So away we would go down "seventh," you know,
Till we'd *land* on the "bend of our back."

To friendship let us still be true;
So now, friend Kirk, a kind adieu.
Yours, &c.,
DONT YOU KNOW ME?

First Methodist Church Anniversary.

The anniversary exercises of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, were introduced last night by an interesting and appropriate sermon by the Rev. John Cowl, ex-pastor, from the words, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy," &c. He referred to the history of the Church of Christ, its planting, its early trials and sorrows, to the various reforms in the Church, which, opposed and ridiculed at first, triumphed gloriously at last. The special allusion to the lay-delegation reform in Methodism, was masterly and eloquent, and was received with profound attention. Mr. Cowl is a very forcible and earnest speaker, and a man of much influence in the denomination.

Rev. Dr. Scott, editor of the *Recorder*, will preach this evening. This is the fortieth anniversary of the church, and on Sabbath morning next, the first pastor, who organized the church in 1829, will preach the anniversary sermon.

The Shippers' Guide and Travelers' Directory.

The *Northwestern Shippers' Guide and Traveler's Directory*, for 1869, has just been issued by the publisher, Mr. R. A. Campbell, 131 South Clark street, Chicago. It contains, for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska and Territories, the names of five thousand more places than any other Guide published. It shows at all the routes by which to reach any given place; all the railroad and river towns, with the names of roads and rivers on which they are located, designates the express agencies, and contains a list of the freight and passenger agents of the railroads. It is a work which every business man should possess, being accurate and reliable in all its details. Mr. J. F. Cadman is the agent for this city, from whom shippers can obtain it.

The Anniversary of the Gettysburg Battle.

The most extensive preparations are being made by Post 151, G. A. R. for the proper celebration of the anniversary of the battle at Gettysburg, which occurs on July third. A grand picnic, as becomes the occasion, is arranged to come off at Glenwood, and not the least important feature of the occasion will be a grand four-oared regatta on the Monongahela river—distance three miles. Six crews have already entered for the prizes, the first of which is one hundred dollars, and the second fifty dollars. The crews are as follows: Two from the McKees clubs; two from the Chambers club; one from the Columbia and one from the Clipper club. Other prizes, we believe, will be offered up, and it is the intention of the managers to make the regatta a success, if it is at all possible.

Gettysburg Memorial Association.

At the annual election, held in Gettysburg on Monday, Governor John W. Geary was elected President of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, and the following gentlemen Directors: Henry C. Carey, and Edmund A. Souder, of Philadelphia; General J. Watts De Peyster, of New York; Wm. M. Hersh, of Pittsburgh; Hon. A. O. Helster, of Harrisburgh; H. N. McAllister, of Bedington; J. B. Danner, D. McConaughy, R. G. McCleary, Geo. Arnold, A. D. Buehler, D. M. Brodhead and Charles Horner, of Gettysburg. The board was organized by the election of R. G. McCleary as Vice President, Henry C. Carey, Secretary, and George Arnold, Treasurer. The board hold over one hundred and forty acres of the battle-field.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.—John Boland, an engineer residing in Temperanceville, died yesterday from the effects of an over dose of morphine, which he had taken on the evening previous to relieve severe pain from which he was suffering, in consequence of a felon. A notice was left at the office of Coroner Herman Neeper, in the absence of the coroner, went to Temperanceville to hold an inquest. On arriving there, however, he ascertained that Justice Kelly had held the inquest. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE PITTOCK REGATTA.—The national regatta now being arranged by John W. Pittock, Esq., is expected to come off on Saturday, July 3d. Two four oared boats and three single sculls have been entered on the list of contestants, and others will doubtless hand in their names before the 1st. A committee is now engaged preparing the rules and regulations to govern the regatta, which they say will be completed they will be published. The regatta, it is expected, will be the grandest that has ever taken place here.

AN EYE SORE.—The condition of Center avenue at the head of Dinwiddie street, Owing to the peculiar grading, the water accumulates at this point, forming a puddle in warm weather, such as no city would tolerate. And to make matters worse, a portion of the pavement has been taken up and left lying loose. Perhaps the officers of the Board of Health might induce the authorities to improve the condition of the street at this point.

THE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAM SOIREE.—The grand vocal and instrumental soiree given by St. Paul's Orchestra, will take place this evening in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral. As we have already said the programme contains very fine selections of vocal and instrumental music, and with such first-class amateurs as Mrs. Scully, Miss Mooney, Mr. Cargo, Mr. Benlitz, and their associates, the entertainment cannot be otherwise than most agreeable. Admission, fifty cents.

HOME MISSIONARY FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will hold their annual strawberry festival at Lafayette Hall, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th 25th and 26th instants. A splendid dinner will be served daily between twelve and three o'clock, and our business men will be able to get a first-class meal at very reasonable price while the festival continues. The ladies will be happy to serve all comers, and make their visits as pleasant as possible.

PITTSBURGHERS FOR EUROPE.—Campbell B. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.; J. C. Lewis, of Lewis, Bailey, Dalbeck & Co.; David H. Lea, Esq., Major E. A. Montooth, Wm. W. Thompson, Mr. Gay, of Gay & Welsh, grocers, and Mr. Phipps, of the Union Foundry, sail for Europe on the steamer Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mr. Herron will be accompanied by his sister Mary. The parties have the best wishes of numerous friends for a pleasant tour and a safe return.

PITTSBURGHER ROBBED AT PHILADELPHIA.—A Philadelphia dispatch of yesterday announces that Richard Perry, of Monongahela borough had his pocket picked of seven hundred dollars, on Tuesday night, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Perry is well known in this community, and his numerous friends will be sorry to learn of his loss.

FESTIVAL AT LAFAYETTE HALL.—The Ladies' Home Mission Festival will commence to-day at Lafayette Hall, and we bespeak for them an extensive patronage. Dinner will be served to-day from twelve to three o'clock, and all who live out of town should endeavor to dine at Lafayette Hall. All the delicacies and substantials of the season will be served up.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—Mr. G. W. Schmidt, of the firm of Schmidt & Friday, wholesale dealers in and importers of liquors, sailed yesterday from New York in the steamer Cuba, bound for a four months' tour through Europe. During his absence he will visit England, Scotland, France, Germany, Spain and Portugal, and the patrons of the house here will doubtless profit by the voyage.

COMMITTEE ON LOCATION.—The Committee appointed on Monday by the State Normal School Committee and consisting of the City Superintendent, the three Ward School Superintendents, and eight citizens, was a committee on location, and not finance as previously stated. The original committee was constituted a Finance Committee.

SOUTH SIDE MUNICIPALITY.—We understand that the name of Dr. J. H. Roberts, of South Pittsburgh, will be put forward for the position of Mayor of the South side municipality. We believe there is no gentleman on the South side who could poll a larger vote than the Doctor, and should he consent to become a candidate he will likely have a clear track.

FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—John Winterstein, a lad committed to the House of Refuge some time ago, was brought into Court yesterday as a witness. He was not used, however, and was committed to jail for safe-keeping until to-day. After his testimony has been taken Winterstein will be taken back to the Refuge.

ACCIDENT AT BUTLER.—On Tuesday a man named Phillip Zimmerman employed at the planing mill of H. G. Furgis & Co., in Butler, while at work with a circular saw, accidentally cut off the index and little finger of his right hand. His other fingers were also badly cut, and he may lose all of them.

OUT-DOOR SPORT.—The Western University Club played a match game with the Hazelwood Club on the grounds of the latter yesterday afternoon. The first named club was victorious, as will be seen by the score, which is as follows: University 51, Hazelwood 11.

ERROR.—Frank Burns, whose sudden death was noted yesterday, died at the Iron City House on Liberty street and not at the Iron City Hotel on Penn street.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—Our readers should not forget the High School Commencement, the exercises of which take place at Masonic Hall this evening.

COMMON CASES.—Thirteen commitments from Mayor Brush and two from Mayor Drum, were on file in the office of the jail yesterday.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—Allegheny Councils hold a semi-monthly meeting this evening.

Millvale Borough Council, Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Council of Millvale Borough was held on Monday evening, June 21, 1869, Burgess Williams presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, Dempsey, Coates, McConnell, Segebrouck and Evans.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing borough officers.

On motion the Council proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

Treasurer—Thos. McElroy.
Clerk of Councils—C. A. Burrows.
Solicitor—A. R. Collier, Esq.
Collector—A. McF. Johnson.
Street Commissioner—Thos. McElroy.
Messenger to Councils—Theodore Kleiber.
Wharf Master—Josiah Riley.
Constable—Theodore Kleiber.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Burgess announced the following standing committees:

On Finance—Messrs. McConnell, Evans and Segebrouck.

On Streets—Messrs. Coates, Dempsey and Evans.

On Ordinances—Messrs. Brown, Coates and Segebrouck.

On motion, Mr. Brown was appointed a committee to ascertain from the Borough Solicitor whether the law requires the publication of ordinances in the newspapers.

A communication from Mr. Chris. Cook, relating to the "filling up" of Lincoln avenue at the bridge across Girty's Run, was received and referred to a special committee (Mr. Segebrouck) with instructions.

On motion, the Burgess was appointed a committee to procure a site for a watch house.

On motion the regular night of meeting was fixed on the first Wednesday of each month, at 7 P. M., sharp.

On motion adjourned.

Watch Presentation.

Quite an interesting affair came off yesterday at the American House, Jos. McKee, proprietor, on First avenue. The stockholders and crew of the steamer Elizabeth assembled at the wee place, and presented Mr. James Irwin, first clerk of the boat, with a splendid gold watch and chain. The presentation was made by Mr. James Rees, of this city. Mr. Irwin responded in a few brief remarks, as he was taken unawares, ignoring nothing of the affair until called into the parlor. The occasion was enlivened by a few well-timed toasts and compliments to the recipient, after which the whole party sat down to a hearty dinner. Mr. Irwin might be said to be the veteran clerk, as he has served in that capacity for twenty-one years for the same company. The watch was manufactured by the United States Watch Company, is a stem winder and massive. It was purchased from Mr. W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

THE HOMEWOOD SALE.—The splendid residence and grounds, on the Greensburg Pike, near Homewood Station, will be sold this afternoon at five o'clock, by Harry Smithson. The house is handsomely fitted up with lace curtains and fine Brussels carpet, which will be sold with the premises, if desired by the purchaser. The grounds adjoining and to attend the sale should take the 3:40 train from the Union Depot, and they can return at 7 o'clock.

HEBREW WEDDING.—Last evening, at the residence of the bride's father, on Second avenue, Rabbi Naumburg united in the holy bonds of wedlock, Mr. Strauss and Miss Schloss. A number of the friends of both parties were present, and a very pleasant evening was passed in feasting and dancing.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Margaret Edwards was arrested on a process yesterday for selling liquor without license. She was lodged in jail for trial.

Police Intelligence.

TUESDAY, June 24, 1869.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Luella Lee made information against Carrie Powell, charging her with the larceny of wearing apparel of the value of $12. A warrant was issued.

TWENTY DAYS IN JAIL.

For striking a woman named Annie Miller in the face, James Freeman was brought before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon and fined ten dollars and costs. The fine was not paid, and a commitment for twenty days in jail lodged against the accused. He is now in durance vile.

GAVE BAIL.

John Atchie, against whom an information for assault and battery was lodged some days since by Richard Dunton, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and entered bail for his appearance when required. It will be recollected Atchie and Dunton had a quarrel at Mansfield on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., during which he (Atchie) was stabbed with a knife. Dunton came before the Mayor on the following day and made information against Atchie, as stated, but he could not be arrested on account of his condition. As soon as he recovered he went before Justice Ford, of Mansfield, and made information against Dunton for assault and battery, and he also has been arrested and held to answer.

DISMISSED ON PAYMENT OF COSTS.

Bartley Fox charged Kate Trimble with disorderly conduct, alleging that she used improper language to him, and further that she threw a saucer at him. The accused was arrested, and from her statement it appeared Fox had been paying his addresses to a domestic employed in the same family where the accused is engaged. Jealousy, it seems, he takes it, was the cause of the trouble, and he refused to insult him, and she executed her revenge. The case was dismissed, the costs being divided between the parties. Fox subsequently lodged complaint before Alderman McMasters, as will be seen elsewhere.

Rose Logan alleged that Louisa Rowe and Kate Johnson had acted in a very disorderly manner, defaming her good character and otherwise abusing her. The parties were arrested, but it appearing that they were all to blame the case was dismissed, the costs being divided between them.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Nancy Brown lodged an information against Lizzie Pomeroy, charging her with assault and battery. The parties all reside in Lower St. Clair township. A warrant was issued.

Anthony Schuttle charged Adolph Kapp with a similar offense, alleging that at a recent inquest on the body of a drowned man, the latter knocked the deponent down. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Lipp, of Birmingham.]

CHARGED WITH SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.

Henry W. McKee made information before Justice Michael Lipp, of Birmingham, charging Jeremiah, James and Marcus Brown, and Henry Sullivan, with selling lottery tickets. Mr. McKee alleged that he purchased a lot of said tickets from the defendants in Pittsburgh, and since making the purchase, he has reason to believe the lottery scheme is a swindle. Warrants were issued. We are informed the prosecutor has lost considerable money by speculating in this kind of traffic.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

John Girty was charged with surety of the peace on oath of Mr. Harraman. In default of the required bail the accused was committed for trial.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

CROSS SUITS.

David Jones appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and charged Henry Coats with aggravated assault and battery and surety of the peace. These suits originated from a difficulty that occurred on Saturday night last, in front of the Niagara Engine House on Penn street, Tenth ward. The particulars of which have already been published. Jones laid his information against Jones at the Mayor's office for felonious assault and battery. Both cases will be sent to court.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Albert Miller was committed to jail by Alderman Lynch yesterday for a hearing, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by William Green. The parties reside in Allegheny.

WARRANT ISSUED.

John McKenna charged Richard Sloan with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant unlawfully and illegally, and in a rude manner, seized hold of him and shook him, with intent, as affiant verily believes, of doing him bodily harm. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Chas. Zeissler made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday against John Mortinstich, charging him with forgery. The information sets forth that the accused forged the name of complainant to certain checks and orders for beer. Zeissler had been accustomed, when wanting beer, to write an order and send for it. Mortinstich, it is alleged, discovered how to imitate the signature, and by forging checks succeeded in getting the beer. When Zeissler's bill was presented, it startled the old man. He asked for the checks, and when they were presented he quickly picked out those written by him and denounced the others as forgeries. A warrant was issued. The parties reside in the old Fifth ward.

DETERMINED TO GET JUSTICE.

Bartley Fox made oath against Kate Trimble, for an alleged assault and battery. Fox, as will be seen elsewhere, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Kate at the Mayor's office, but it was dismissed and he immediately went before Alderman McMasters and charged her with assault and battery. Jealousy occasioned the whole affair. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—There was a large audience present last evening to witness Leo Hudson's performance of "Mazeppa," and the play was very well performed throughout. It will be repeated to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels, always a favorite troupe in this city, will commence a short season at the Opera House on Monday evening next. This is the largest company in the world, having no less than twenty-six performers, and all remarkable for their superiority in their respective lines of business.

ALGEO'S new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair.)

Particular Attention

Of all interested in the purchase of Carriages, Barouches, Coupes, &c., is directed to the Union Carriage Manufactory of Stoner & Marlatt, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street.

Blooming Pearl,

So much admired by ladies for beautifying the complexion and preserving the skin, is now to be had at every drug store at fifty cents per bottle.

Going to Europe.

Parties anticipating a visit to Europe should not fail to secure one of Diebler's Trunks. They are the best in the city.

Vehicles

Manufactured by Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, are equal in make and finish to the same class of vehicles made in the East, and are sold at much lower prices. Parties wishing anything in this line are invited to call and examine their stock.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 41 Wood street.

Closing Out Sale of Trunks.

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